The Chicago Tribune.
Monday Morning, April 8, 1872.

...he cheering news comes from Buffalo ...the river and harbor of that city are ...open, and that the ice field which lies ...he westward is rapidly rotting. The ac...nts from the Straits, and from other ...ts along the chain of the Great Lakes, ...also much more encouraging than they ...a fortnight ago, indicating the com...opening of navigation little, if any, ...r than the average of preceding years.

...he news from Mexico, to-day, is more ...lligible and important than usual. It ...s that the proposition recently made in ...United States Congress, by Mr. Brooks, ...establishing a protectorate over Mexico, ...been received there at much less dis...t than it was in this country, and that ...nsiderable agitation is being made over ...subject. It must be understood ...ever, that the most of our ad...s from that quarter come from Ameri...and other sojourners, who are particu...y interested in having a protectorate es...lished. Among the *coups d'etat* now talked ...t the Mexican capital is the foisting of ...do upon the nation as President, in place ...Juarez, who was elected last summer for ...r years. United States Minister Nelson ...about to visit home on account of the ...den death of his wife.

...Supreme Court of the United States ...l commence, on the 18th inst., the hearing ...the arguments upon the constitutionality ...the Ku-Klux acts. It is mortifying to ...e to add that there is little doubt as to ...decision, the count of judicial noses be...already made up from the political ante...ents and aspirations of the members of ...Bench. The only one whose bias ...not sufficiently understood to preclude ...ogether the necessity of any arguments, ...Justice Strong. As he was not put on to ...ide for the Ku-Klux act, but for Legal ...nder, it is thought that he may, perhaps, ...open to argument on this question. ...vertheless, it does not require an extra...dinary gift of second sight to discover his ...bable leaning, and to predict that the ...nstitutionality of the act will be sus...ned.

...The Senate has wisely determined to re...in from any eloquence on the relative ...rogatives of that body and the one at the ...her end of the Capitol, until after the ...ouse's resolution, growing out of the pre...ntation of the Senate's Tariff bill, has ...en considered by a Committee and the ...atter carefully weighed. It would act ...ill more wisely if it would assign this ...ave question to its Judiciary Committee, ...stead of that on Finance, which latter, ...esides being less fit on general principles ...r the consideration of such a question, has ...e additional disqualification of being an ...terested party in this dispute. It is a pity, ...n the whole, that the case couldn't be set...ed by a tribunal of, say three Judges from ...e Supreme Bench, selected in the usual ...anner of choosing such arbitrators, and ...are being taken to choose, if possible, three ...udges who are not aspirants for the Presi...ency.

...As the Cincinnati movement gains head...way, the organ of the dead Democracy sees ...e advisability of taking a large reef in its ...ail. Whereas it was a week or two ago ...suming a good deal of contempt for the ...Liberal Republicans, and refusing to recog...ize them as belligerents of any magnitude, ...is now referring very patronizingly to that ...ement. "There is much reason ...o hope," it says, "that the ...Cincinnati Convention will shape ...the future politics of the country." It feels ...bold to assert, moreover, that Senator Sumner ...will avow his entire devotion to the move...ment within a few days, and that the forth...coming Liberal Republican demonstration ...in New York will be addressed by Senators ...Trumbull and Schurz, and will be a highly ...mportant gathering. It has discovered that ..."the Liberal Republicans of New York are ...e corporal's guard;" that the Fenton Re...publicans will stick by Fenton and he by ...them; and that, with the help of intelligent ...and patriotic Democrats, they can carry ...New York State next fall by 100,000 majority. ...All of which are very proper and wholesome ...discoveries for the *World*, and all others ...whom it may concern, to make.

General James Longstreet has written a letter to Mr. Kellogg, the Grant Senator from Louisiana, on the political situation, particularly at the South. It is the letter of a natural conservative—that is, one whose temperament favors leaving things as they are, rather than take the trouble to make them better. For an officer who has just been ordered off the staff of the Federal Administration because he did not want office badly enough to follow Packard's lead in a disgraceful warfare against the constituted authorities of Louisiana, it bespeaks a mildness and placability of disposition which are astonishing. The points which the General makes, confessedly in compliance with Kellogg's request for a good Grant letter, are, 1, that, whatever the wisdom or unwisdom of the Reconstruction laws, they are laws, and are working as their framers intended they should, and, hence, must be let alone, as Jeff Davis and certain others (whom Longstreet may perhaps call to mind), wanted to be in 1861; 2, that as to statesmen, Grant will probably do as well as anybody, and Johnson doubtless did quite as well as Lincoln would have done; and 3, that the reconstruction of the South is "one of the weightiest jobs ever saddled upon a Government." And he ventures to ask,—he is too modest to assert anything which is subject to dispute,—"would it not be better to forego our good privilege of a quadrennial change of administration when we see and feel, and almost realize, that our future will not be left in doubt?" The answer to which requires another question to be answered, viz: whether that future, which seems so well assured, is to be a condition of despotism and demoralization as bad as that which prevailed before slavery was extinguished, or whether it is to be a condition of true Republicanism such as our forefathers contemplated. If the latter, as the wholesale robberies of the carpet-bag Legislatures, the high-handed Federal proceedings at New Orleans, the official nullification of the popular vote, as in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and other like acts, indicate, then it seems as if hardly any change in the Administration, unless it be one which should bring back the *anti-bellum* times, could be a change for the worse. As General Longstreet refers to the extreme difficulty of reconstructing the South, we cannot but remark that, if the people down there were all as docile as General Longstreet, and as honest as he appears to be, the job of reconstruction would not be as weighty as it is.

The leading produce markets were all higher on Saturday, and most of them more active. Mess pork advanced 10c per brl, closing at \$11.75a11.80 cash, and \$11.95 seller May. Lard was 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$8.40a8.45 cash, and \$8.50a8.55 seller May. Meats were a shade firmer at 3 3-4a 3 7-8c for shoulders, 5 3-4c for short ribs, and 6 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were 1-2c lower, at 82 1-2c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand, and the better grades were a shade firmer. Wheat was 1-2a3-4c higher, closing at \$1.23 7-8a 1.24 cash, and \$1.28 1-2a1.28 5-8 seller May. Corn was 3-8a1-2c higher, closing at 38 7-8a39c cash, and 43a43 1-8c seller May. Oats were 1-8c higher, closing at 31 1-4a 31 3-8c cash, and 35a35 1-2c seller May. Rye was quiet and a shade easier, at 69 1-2a70c for regular No. 2. Barley was quiet and steady, at 50 1-2c for regular. The hog market was more active and firmer, without decided advance. The pens were cleared at \$4.10a4.25. Cattle and sheep were dull and weak at Friday's prices.

Chicago Enterprise in Canada.

QUEBEC, April 6.—The contract between the North Shore Railroad Company, of Canada, and an association of Chicago parties, for the construction of a road between Montreal and Quebec, was finally executed yesterday. The city of Quebec gives one million of dollars, and the land grant is estimated to be worth at least ten millions of dollars. Besides, the local parishes along the line subscribe liberally. The work will be begun at once and prosecuted vigorously.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 237.

WASHINGTON.

A Test Case in the Supreme Court Under the Enforcement Act.

Facts Connected With the Claims of the English Cotton Bond Holders.

Tariff Legislation---The Final Adjournment Question.

What the Mormons Will Concede for the Sake of Admission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The constitutionality of the Enforcement act will come up for argument in the Supreme Court on the 17th instant. The condition of the Court is strikingly set forth by the common remark in legal circles that the counsel on both sides will direct their arguments to Judge Strong, he being the only member whose vote is not believed to be fully known in advance. The general understanding is that Chase, Davis, Clifford and Field will unite in condemning the act, while Swayne, Miller and Bradley will sustain it. If Justice Strong unites with the latter, the constitutionality of the law will be affirmed by a divided Court. Attorney General Williams, Solicitor-General Bristow, and Assistant Attorney General Hill will represent the Government, and Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanberry the Ku-Klux.

ENGLISH REBEL-BONDHOLDERS' CLAIMS.

The answer to the House resolution calling for the circumstances under which the claim of the English holders of the bonds of the Rebellion loan was filed before the Mixed Commission, is awaited with considerable interest. It is understood that when the claim was first filed the English members of the Commission immediately telegraphed Home for instructions, but though inquiries concerning the course to be pursued were urgent, no answer could be obtained. An attempt was made to obtain the views of the English Government through Minister Schenck, but this also failed. Subsequently, when the Commission come to consider the claim, the question of jurisdiction was raised by the Counsel of the United States, and, after deliberation, the claim was decided not to be embraced within the terms of the treaty.

THE AMERICAN CASE BEFORE THE GENEVA COUNCIL.

A large edition of the American case, as presented at Geneva, has been printed by the State Department, and will be widely distributed. An edition for distribution by Congress will be ready in a fortnight.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The question of the right of Congress to fix *pro rata* distribution of amounts charged for freights among the different connecting branches of the Pacific Railroads will be argued at length during the coming week before the Committees by representatives of all the roads interested.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Senator Morrill states that he will forego his anticipated speech on the House resolution tabling the Senate tariff until it has been referred to the Finance Committee. It is now the intention to have the whole subject referred to this Committee with a view to having an elaborate report upon the question of the powers of the two houses as to revenue measures.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Cole informed Secretary Boutwell yesterday that the all regular appropriation bills would be out of the way in less than a month, and that there was no reason why Congress could not adjourn in May. It is now conceded in both Houses that the question of adjournment is contingent upon the way in which the House Tariff bill may be treated. This bill will be reported this week, probably by Wednesday.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DESERET CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Utah State Constitution, recently referred to the Committee on Territories, has been printed. It declares that such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as conditions for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. This Constitution guarantees the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but the liberty of conscience secured is not to be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or other crimes, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. It also contains a clause defining treason against the State.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a long meeting yesterday on the Tariff bill. They want to present it to the House early this week.

JOCKEY CLUB.

A Jockey Club has been formed in Washington, with Charles Alfred Bristed as President and Admiral Porter as Vice President.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Several branch societies of Internationals have just been organized in this city.

INDIANA.

Newspaper Change—Certificates of Organization Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—The rumored change in the proprietorship of the *Journal* will take place to-morrow or Tuesday. Colonel W. R. Holloway, one of the proprietors, will purchase the interest of his partners, Fishback, Hasselman & Fitch, the two former of whom will, it is stated, take positions on the St. Louis *Democrat*. The price paid was about \$200,000. A general change in the editorial force of the paper will take place. Hon. H. C. Newcomb, former editor, will resume the duties of that position.

The following organizations filed articles of association yesterday: The Lafayette, Coal Creek & St. Louis Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The road will run from Lafayette to Paris, Ill., a distance of fifty-six miles, where it will connect with the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road. Directors: W. J. Quigly, John L. Miller, J. S. Williams, Fred Geiger, David Mehorry, Alexander Mehorry, Samuel Carter, C. J. Brown, J. I. Jones, J. M. Cone, P. D. Hammond, and Mark Jones; \$39,000 of the capital stock is subscribed.

The Attica Spring Valley Water Works Company, of Attica, Fountain County, capital stock \$50,000. Existence, fifty years.

The Illinois Furnace Company, with a capital stock of \$55,000. The Company is composed of four gentlemen of this city, who will erect a furnace in Hardin County, Illinois.

The American Fire Kindler and Match Company, of this city; capital stock, \$10,000, and existence twenty years. This Company will manufacture Watson's patent fire kindler and matches.

Death Caused by an "Ungovernable Impulse."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—Last Tuesday James Temple, a farmer in McCracken County, formerly Rector of the Episcopal Church, shot a negro named John Smith, aged 20, putting thirteen buckshot in his back. The negro ran about a hundred yards and fell, when Temple went up to him, put the muzzle of the gun at his head, and discharging the other barrel, blew his brains out. Temple was arrested and tried at Paducah on Friday and Saturday. The evidence showed that Smith had been employed in Temple's house in kindling fires in his daughters' room. He took occasion to use insulting language to them, and afterwards boasted around of having had criminal connection with them. This was told Temple, who was nearly deaf of a very nervous and excitable temperament, long almost a recluse, and coming suddenly upon Smith, he shot him in an ungovernable impulse. He was held in \$5,000 bail to answer at the Circuit Court.

Political.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A private telegram from Little Rock, Ark., dated yesterday, says four members withdrew from the State Central Republican Committee. The Governor filled the vacant places, and the Committee thus constituted designated May 22 as the time for holding the State Convention. Another private telegram gives a different version, stating that, on account of the Chairman refusing to recognize four members of the Committee, the Committee, by a vote of six against three, adjourned to another place, not wishing to have any difficulty at the house of the Chairman, where the meeting was held. The probability is that there will be two State Conventions.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—Hon. W. W. Ketcham publishes a card denying that he has withdrawn as Republican Governor of Pennsylvania.

Lake Navigation.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—A tug succeeded in cutting through Lake St. Clair yesterday, passing through six miles of ice. Heavy rain, prevailing since yesterday, will undoubtedly rot the ice, so that navigation may now be considered open from Port Huron to Cleveland. The ice on Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron is still solid.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Buffalo River opened this morning. The tug Compound cut through the ice from the Union dry dock to the lighthouse and returned. No ice is to be seen this side of Windmill Point. A warm rain and weather are rotting the ice fast.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Scranton despatch states that Edward Sullivan was fatally and three others seriously burned by an explosion of fire damp in the Pine Brook coal mine on Friday.

—Edwin Forrest remains in quite ill health in Boston, but with favorable symptoms of recovery. Considerable time must elapse, however, before he can resume the stage.

—General Merrill Barlow, a prominent lawyer and politician, died at his residence, in Cleveland, on Saturday morning, from the effect of a paralytic stroke. Deceased was Adjutant General of Ohio during the war.

—Davis & Rice's commission house, Sargent's jewelry store, Biendorf's bakery, Huberman's jewelry store, and a pawnbroker's shop and restaurant, in Omaha, burned on Sunday. Loss, probably about \$40,000.

—Dr. Marvin and Samuel Boyd have been found guilty of causing the death of Miss Oliver, of Wood River, Neb., by causing abortion. The former has been sentenced to three and a half years, and the latter to six months, in the Penitentiary.

FOREIGN.

The Protectorate Question at the Mexican Capital.

Opposition Among French Priests to the Dogma of Papal Infallibility.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, *via* HAVANA, April 7.—General Rocha occupied Durango on the 24th ult. Donato Guerra is in full retreat to join Trevano. The States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Durango are again in possession of the Government. The revolutionary cause is considered hopeless. Terrible anarchy exists throughout the country.

The Brooks resolutions in the United States Congress for a protectorate over Mexico created no sensation here. The journals publish them without harsh remarks, some even without additional remarks. The *El Siglo*, of the 19th ult., says the subject is a grave one. The *Voz de Mejico* says the present anarchy was the cause of this introduction. The *Two Republics* says Brooks does not understand the Mexican people. The general opinion is, however, that Brooks does understand that foreigners and most of the respectable natives desire a protectorate or annexation.

The wife of United States Minister Nelson died suddenly of heart disease on the 22d ult., in a railroad car, while on a pleasure trip, near Malterata. Her body was embalmed and deposited in a church to remain until Mr. Nelson takes it to the United States for interment, for which purpose he has applied for leave of absence. His daughter, aged 6 years, was in company with Mrs. Nelson at the time of her death, and Mr. Nelson himself was expecting to join the party.

General Neri, who commanded the government troops at the battle of Presnilio, received several wounds, from which he died at Zacatecas.

The revolutionary Colonel La Guna captured Mapini, in Durango, after a severe fight.

The birthday of President Juarez, the 21st ult., was celebrated by the loyalists throughout the republic.

A railroad train in Puebla has been robbed of thousands of dollars near Otzala.

The preparatory session of Congress was begun on the 25th ult., when Vallea, a Juarist, was elected President.

Congress intends to defeat all schemes for railroads proposed from the Rio Grande River, on the pretence that a railroad would just be built slow enough to fill Northern Mexico with Americans, and then the Texas game would be played.

Congress will try to create a Senate, and make its President successor of Juarez in case of death or resignation, to prevent Lerdo from occupying the Presidency.

The Lower California difficulty has been settled by the Government conceding the privilege of gathering orchilla.

A shock of earthquake was felt in the capital and several States, lasting thirty seconds, on the 26th ult.

Voluntary subscriptions of the French residents in Mexico toward the payment of the French indemnity, now amount to \$41,000.

Rocha announces the flight of the revolutionists toward Sonora, and the occupation of Mazatlan by the Government troops.

The fate of the revolution in the States of Yucatan and Tobasco has not yet been decided. The Mexican steamer Tobasco has gone to Progresso to protect the American steamer City of Mexico. The Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz await the arrival of the steamer City of Mexico to convey troops to Matamoras to attack the revolutionists in the rear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor for his attempt on the Queen is set down to commence next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defence. It is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The London *Telegraph* of March 27 says: "Internationalism has been declared by a German jury to be high treason against the German Empire."

Munich has been astonished by a series of most abnormal political events. The Government asked for a vote of 20,000 florins, with which to subsidize ministerial press. Irritated, perhaps, by opposition, the head of the Ministry threatened, without much circumlocution, to help himself to money, and trust to obtaining a bill of indemnity from a more complaisant chamber than the present. The menace was answered in a kindly spirit, and an overwhelming majority rejected the vote.

A serious fight took place at a meeting in Cork, which had been convened to denounce the Internationals. The opposite faction, after a severe struggle, remained masters of the situation, deciding that the Internationals might become a useful auxiliary of the Fenian organization.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—Pere Junqua held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of Papal infallibility. The audience numbered 1,200, and included many priests.

Thiers and Count Von Arnim will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 7.—Latest returns show the following result of the elections for the Cortes. The Ministerialists elected 229, Coalitionists, 137, doubtful, 18. The returns from Porto Rico and the Canaries are considered favorable to the Government.

The *Y Qualidad* newspaper claims that twenty-seven Republican deputies have been returned, including Castellar, Creuse, Margall, and Feguares.

ITALY.

ROME, April 7.—The Father General of the Society of Jesus, accompanied by three members of the society, has left Rome, it is rumored, on a secret mission from the Pope.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Lowest barometer over Eastern Kansas will probably move northeastwardly, with cloudy weather and rain north and west of the Ohio Valley, and southwestward to the Gulf on Monday. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will generally prevail over the South, Atlantic and Middle States by Monday morning, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Supposed Murder.

ERIE, Pa., April 7.—A woman named Grace Plucker, about 40 years of age, was found dead in a bed in a little shanty near Land Lighthouse to-day. Her face was black from apparent strangulation, and there are marks like finger-prints on her throat. The only other occupants of the house were her husband and little son. Her husband has been taken into custody to await the Coroner's inquest.

Needed Postal Reforms.

DECORAH, Iowa, April 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When shall we have a Post Office Department commensurate with the age? What we require is:

1. Postal Cards, at a cost not exceeding one cent; or a one-cent letter rate.

2. All packages of goods, not to exceed four pounds in weight, or one foot each way in bulk, to be carried at a cost not exceeding half a cent an ounce.

3. Sample-bags to be supplied by the Department; to be made of parchment, which shall carry samples at a cost not exceeding 2 cents an ounce.

AN IOWA FARMER.

How Poor Comte is Used Up.

Dr. Whewell, whose claim to universal learning few would dispute, did not hesitate to brand Comte as "a shallow pretender" to knowledge in all sciences save astronomy, and that in astronomy his pretensions to discoveries were "absurdly fallacious." Sir John Herschel, a master in astronomy, said that he seemed to be an enthusiastic student in other branches, but evidently knew nothing of astronomy. Prof. Huxley is a high authority in the physical sciences and a charitable judge. He says: "That part of M. Comte's writings, which deals with the philosophy of physical science, appeared to me to possess singularly little value, and to show that he had the most superficial and merely second-hand knowledge of most branches of what is usually understood by science. What struck me was his want of apprehension of the great features of science. I did come to a nugget here and there in the chapters on speculative and practical sociology." John Stuart Mill has given profound study to the problems of social science, and utters his judgment that while Comte was professedly great elsewhere, he was weak and worthless in his discussions on sociology. There remains of the gigantic work on which the founder of the positive philosophy rested his fame only his method and classification, and Herbert Spencer, whose pre-eminence in this department is admitted, pronounces them alike false as principles of thought or as facts of history, that examined *a priori* or *a posteriori*, they are seen to be untrue and inadequate.

NEW YORK.

What Has Been Discovered by the Investigators of the National Bank Lockup.

The Suit Against Gould Likely to Prove Fruitless.

The Advantages of Bogus over "Pure Silver" Watches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL BANK LOCKUP.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The locking up of over four millions of dollars in the Tenth National Bank by the bear clique is to be investigated by National Bank Examiner Meigs, and also by a Committee appointed by the Clearing House, consisting of President Tappan, of the Gallatin Bank. These gentlemen proceeded to the Tenth National yesterday, and found that a creditor balance of nearly five millions was due to the withdrawal of about four and a quarter millions of legal tenders, and the calling in of loans to the extent of half a million. The money withdrawn was on checks drawn by a prominent bear in Wall street. The President of the bank pleaded innocence, and a determination not to let a similar lockup occur in future. He asks the Clearing House to overlook this offence, as a rejection of the checks of his bank might lead to a run, with very serious consequences to his institution. The case, as investigated by Mr. Tappan, will be submitted to the Clearing House to-morrow. Although the whole rascally operation is likely to result in the disgrace of the Tenth National, and its expulsion from all credit and association in the Clearing House, yet the mischief resulting is not less keenly felt in the excessively stringent money market. Money was dearer at the close yesterday than at any time during the week, being hard to get even at rates ranging from 100 to 180 per cent per annum. The Tenth National has long been identified with Tweed and Jay Gould, and, now that its officers are in tight quarters, their representations of innocence are burlesque. Before the recent United States Jury went to work, the Judge charged it to give particular attention to the subject of lock-ups in National Banks, but the jury preferred to devote its time to indicting distillers who are either dead or rich enough to abate Ben Butler's magnificent zeal for the public, whenever it erupts in a fresh spot. The Directors of the Tenth National, elected last January, are Jay Gould, J. P. Acker, Bernard Smith, Jno. J. Bradley, Oakey Hall, Erastus Corning, O. H. P. Archer, Henry N. Smith, and W. B. Palmer. Last year Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, and Sweeny were Directors.

THE SUIT AGAINST GOULD.

In his suit in the Supreme Court at Albany, against Jay Gould and Frederick A. Lane, to recover any money fraudulently obtained during their management of Erie, Attorney General Barlow held no consultation with the Directors, and gave them no information of his designs, so they were as much surprised as Jay Gould himself. The American shareholders' party are doubtful of the effect of Barlow's measure, as they say Gould covered up his tracks with ingenuity, providing for the most trifling details. It is the opinion of Wall street that he has got rid of nearly the whole of his stock. Gould said yesterday that he knows nothing of Barlow's suit, though his lawyers may.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Brooklyn, May 1, the Academy of Music having been hired for its sessions during the entire month. English speaking Methodism throughout the world will be represented, and delegates from all the mission fields will be present for the first time in America. Laymen will be represented in the Supreme Council. The Book Concern troubles will again be considered from their origin, but secretly.

BOGUS WATCHES.

A regular watch manufacturer, on the witness stand in the Elias case yesterday, testified that the case of a silver watch purchased from Tiffany & Co. for \$22 had less silver than an Elias watch. The latter contains less than 3 per cent of silver.

MISSTATEMENT.

The announcement published that a great Liberal Republican mass meeting would be held at Cooper Institute next Friday night, to be addressed by Senators Trumbull and Schurz, is incorrect. The Senators named have promised to address a ratification meeting in New York after the Cincinnati Convention, as have other eminent Republicans.

SUNDAY READING.

Henry Ward Beecher will speak at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of April 22, on the subject of opening the library on Sunday.

ANOTHER ALLEGED POISONER.

The trial of another alleged poisoner begins to-morrow in Queen's County, Long Island. Hannah Ann Fowler will be arraigned for poisoning her husband, Joseph, with arsenic, administered in a draught for a cold. She had been married seven years, but for many months had been openly intimate with a young man of illegitimate birth, who had been brought up in her husband's parents' family. Dr. Draper's analysis found arsenic in the stomach of deceased. The alleged paramour is suspected of complicity in the poisoning, but is not under arrest, the report being he will appear as State's evidence.

THAT TROUBLESOME BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Copenhagen correspondent gives another chapter concerning the Presidential brother-in-law Kramer, United States Minister to Denmark. His great unpopularity in that country is said to date from last fall, while attending a public *fete* at Tivoli, to which he had been invited on account of his official position. A discussion sprung up between two or three Danish officers and a Swiss official regarding the Prussian campaign in Schleswig. When words became hot, Kramer took a hand and asked the Danes, sneeringly, if they had not found in that campaign that the Prussians are the best soldiers in the world. The officers replied to him angrily and insultingly, and left him with pointed abruptness. At a Court ball soon after Kramer was universally shunned because he had pocketed the affront. His breaches of good taste and propriety have been so numerous and constant that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, backed by a strong public sentiment, will demand his immediate recall, on the ground of frequent objectionable conduct in public, quarrelsome, overbearing temper, and habitual intemperance.

[To the Associated Press.]

ALSATIAN IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Some 1,600 immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have arrived during the week, all destined West, and all in apparent good circumstances.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Three new cases of spotted fever in Newark yesterday, and several other cases in neighboring villages. It is feared that it will become epidemic.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Although it is believed that there is some foundation for the rumor that Governor Hoffman had notified Mayor Hall of his appointment of Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort, it yet lacks confirmation officially.

YACHTING.

The yachts Sappho and Dauntless are ready for an ocean trip to Cowes, and will sail on the 18th inst. It is reported that five other yachts of New York will join in June, and the whole fleet make a trip to St. Petersburg.

INJUNCTION.

A permanent injunction has been granted against the Brooklyn offal contractor using the dock at the foot of Court street.

BASE BALL.

In a game of base ball in this city, yesterday, the Atlantics scored 38; Concords, 4.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CLUB.

The German silk weavers organized a political workingmen's club last night.

STORM.

A heavy easterly rain storm prevails here to-day.

DENIAL.

The District Attorney of this city denies the report that Dr. Lookup Evans has been released on bail.

Mrs. Fidelia Manning, of Brooklyn, was before Justice Delmar yesterday, charged with attempting to kill her husband by firing two shots from a revolver at him on Monday last. The testimony showed most cruel treatment on the part of Manning toward his wife. She was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY BOATS.

have been released, the Company having given satisfactory bonds in all the Westfield cases.

A MIXED JURY.

A jury, six white and six colored men, was empanneled yesterday, in Jersey City. This is the first case of a colored man on a jury in Hudson County.

SUIT AGAINST THE TENTH NATIONAL.

The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will state that proceedings have been instituted by United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy, in the United States Commissioners' Court, against the officers of the Tenth National Bank, for having used their institution to lock up four and three quarter millions of dollars in legal-tenders, with a view to causing a decline in stocks.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

It is reported that Gould has sold his interest in the Grand Opera House to Mrs. Fisk, who is now sole owner of that building.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The fine school building at Litchfield was burned on April 1, causing a loss, above insurance, of \$20,000.

—A. C. Winters, of Sauerwein, Livingston County, has a cow 8 years old that has had seventeen calves.

—The Directors of the Aurora Agricultural Society will increase their capital to \$25,000.

—The oldest record or document in this State is at Kaskaskia, dated 1725. It is a petition to Louis XV., King of France, asking a grant of common fields, commons, etc., stating the great sufferings of the people the preceding year from the great flood which swept away all their improvements and obliged them to flee to the bluffs opposite the village and across the Kaskaskia River.

—The Rock Island Postmaster has established street letter boxes throughout the city, at his own individual expense.

—A vein of coal 6 feet 10 inches thick, has been discovered at a depth of 154 feet, at Chapin.

—A beet-sugar factory at Freeport expects to pay out \$30,000 for beets this season. The factory is 200 by 880 feet in size, and two stories high.

WISCONSIN.

A conductor on the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road took his train to New London before he discovered that he had left the passenger coach at Green Bay.

The Janesville *Gazette* says: "A man in female attire visited a number of saloons last evening, and, by representing himself to be an unfortunate woman, succeeded in begging a couple of gallons of poor whisky."

—A monstrosity in the shape of a pig came into the world last week on Mr. Jenkyn's farm, near Jenkynville. The pig has eight legs, four ears one eye-socket with three eyeballs in it, and from the forehead protrudes a proboscis something like the trunk of an elephant.

—Mrs. Van Cott is now holding a series of religious meetings at the Methodist Church in Watertown.

—Miss Maggie J. Gamble, the pretty telegraph operator at Oshkosh, is about to resign and go into a more congenial business, having purchased a music and stationery store.

—A horse, sleigh, and driver were precipitated from a bridge into a ravine 50 feet deep, at Kilbourn, last week. The horse was instantly killed, but the man escaped unharmed.

—Captain James Jenkins, the new Mayor of Oshkosh, is one of the proprietors of the Gang Mill, President of the Wolf River Boom Company, President of the Little Wolf River Improvement Company, President of the Oshkosh & Mississippi River Railroad Company, President of the Keshena Improvement Company, and is largely interested in the Beef Slough Boom Company, and in pine lands in Shawano, Oconto, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Counties.

IOWA.

A Keokuk woman lost her thimble last November, and on Palm Sunday found it in her stocking. She would not have found it then had she not mistaken the day, and, under the impression it was Easter, made her annual change of hose.

—A ferry-master at Sioux City seized the boat of a private citizen who was conveying a doctor and another person across the river in a case of illness, alleging that the transit thus made was in violation of his ferry-privileges.

—Dubuque's contemplated Grand View avenue is to be 100 feet wide, and afford a suburban drive of three miles.

—According to the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, the snow-plow was in use at one end of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, while spring wheat was being sown at the other, —the intervening distance being 220 miles.

—J. T. Alexander, the "Cattle King," of Champaign, Morgan, and half a dozen other counties in Illinois, is engaged in shipping East two thousand Polk County fat cattle, which he purchased in Des Moines during the past winter.

INDIANA.

The ex-rebel General Forrest patronizes Mishawaka wagons to the extent of ten or a dozen a year, and a negro, once a slave of Jeff. Davis, and now running the Davis plantation, buys twice that number yearly.

—The death of Wm. Roy, at the age of 97, in Philadelphia, leaves his grand-daughter, Mrs. Frank Paddock, of Terre Haute, the possessor of a fortune of \$50,000.

—The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railway, has concluded the purchase of very eligible grounds for its machine-shops, to be located in New Albany. The Company purchased two tracts,—one of fifteen, and the other of twelve acres.

MICHIGAN.

The new bridge at East Saginaw, which is about completed, will be 792 feet long, 28 feet wide, with a principal span of 150 feet, and cost \$85,000.

—L. Fisher, proprietor of the Three Rivers House, at Centreville, has been fined \$41.50 for selling liquor. At St. Johns, Robert Shields, P. L. Vancousant, Robert Donaldson, Charles Wells, John Turner, and William H. Tipp, have been arrested on complaints of ladies, charged with the same offence.

—T. Jerome, of Saginaw City, is building an elegant pleasure-yacht, to be 90 feet long, to carry 16 passengers beside the crew, and to be furnished with an engine of 14x14 cylinder.

—A woman in the Lenawee Poor House has been almost constantly on her knees for sixteen years, being engaged in perpetual prayer.

—At Manistee, Gilbert W. Jellison, of Ludington, positively forbids any person from trusting Mrs. Jellison on his account, and Mrs. Nellie Jellison, after some forcible remarks concerning Gilbert W. and a whiskey-shop, forbids any one trusting him on her account.

—A pickerel was caught in a little lake near Schoolcraft, on March 20, which measured 3½ feet in length, 18½ inches in girth, and weighed 20 pounds.

MINNESOTA.

Tilly Ward, a colored girl, at a spelling contest in the higher department of the Sauk Centre school last week, came off victorious.

—Willmar is to have a Court House, to cost \$2,000; an Episcopal Church and parsonage; an addition to the railroad round-house and car-shops; and steam apparatus for conveying water from the lake to the Railroad Company's buildings.

—Duluth closed its skating rink on the 1st day of April.

—The Indians and half-breeds are making large quantities of maple sugar in the vicinity of Duluth.

A Small-pox Sensation.

A genuine small-pox sensation was inaugurated a few days since in Driftwood, near Williamsport, Pa. It appears that a scavenger made his appearance at the hotel in that village, and was given lodgings for the night, retiring in a state of intoxication. The next morning he was found to be sick, and unable to rise, and died the evening of that day. A coffin was procured, the corpse laid out, and upon removal it was ascertained that the body could not be conveyed down the stairway, owing to its narrow winding course. It was thereupon resolved to lower the body from the window, and in the execution of this task the coffin burst, and the body fell to the ground, also bursting. Six men gathered up the remains, and the burial was performed as speedily as possible. To the utter astonishment of the people of that place, six inmates of the hotel were taken with small-pox, one of whom, a son of the landlord, died on the 25th inst. A guard has been steadily maintained day and night around the hotel, to prevent the inmates from escaping, and to keep outsiders away; but in spite of all their vigilance one of the patients, suffering from delirium, has escaped, and at last accounts has not been captured. The business of the hotel previous to this visitation was about \$100 per day. Some of the patrons escaped upon the outbreak of the disease, and now demand their baggage, but the landlord refuses to deliver it, a conclusion in which he will receive the indorsement of the inhabitants.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, pleading for a continuance of the Signal Service report, says: "The phenomenal occurrence of vessels lying in shelter in fair weather we were a witness of, a little while ago, at Lewes, Del., where over 200 of them were behind the breakwater, covered with sunshine and a cloudless sky during a whole day the storm, which they had been forewarned of not coming on until after sundown." And a late issue of the Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser*, says that "Not long since, on a *perfectly clear day*, about fifty vessels were lying at anchor in Gloucester harbor, on account of a coming storm, predicted by the Weather Bureau."

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the P. & M. E. Degrees at Union Park Lodge Hall, 681 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of R. C. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

HAVANA SEGARS.

LEWIS MOSS,
IMPORTER,
(Late with STANTON & CO.),
475 WABASH-AVENUE,
EXCLUSIVELY
Havana Segars
OF OWN IMPORTATION.

Having just returned from Havana, where I have made heavy purchases of all of the most popular brands, and besides perfected the most satisfactory arrangements for the future receipt of goods fresh by every steamer, whereby I am enabled to offer to Segar Dealers, Druggists, Grocers, the Trade in general, and Consumers, the largest and best selected stock west of New York, at prices as low as any other Importing House in the United States.

Always on hand, and always fresh: Flor de Murias, Partagas, Upman, Espanola, Villar y Villar, Martinez, Intimidad, Antiguedad, Cabanas, La Rosa, Figaro, Fumar, Pedro Murias, Corona, Morales, Legitimidad, Carolina, Henry Clay, Excepcion, Flor del Ano, And all other Favorite Brands. GENUINE MANILA SEGARS and HONRADEZ CIGARETTES. LA DONCELLA, Extra Actos, my specialty. The attention of the TRADE is called to the following

SPECIAL LOTS

All of first-class manufacturers. LARGE SIZES, offered by the Thousand, at the following remarkably LOW PRICES in currency:

FULL LARGE SIZES. Per Thousand.
Manuel Garcia Londres fina Flor Fina ... [illegible]
Manuel Garcia Londres fina Sup. ... [illegible]
Pumariega Y. C. P. Londres ... [illegible]
Pumariega Rio Sella Londres fina Flor ... [illegible]
Pumariega Rio Sella Londres fina Superior ... [illegible]
Cabarga Londres Superior ... [illegible]
Pumariega Rio Sella Londres Especial Flor ... [illegible]
El Fiel Londres Flor ... [illegible]
La Victoria Concha Flor Fina ... [illegible]
La Casual Concha Flor Fina ... [illegible]
La Casual Concha Flor ... [illegible]
Islenita de Cuba Reina Flor ... [illegible]
MEDIUM SIZES.
La Real Londres Chico ... [illegible]
Pumariega Rio Sella Londres Chico Flor ... [illegible]
Coralina Reinitas Flor fina ... [illegible]

Orders by mail promptly filled C. O. D. Send for price lists.

LEWIS MOSS, Importer, 475 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed to Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block, Madison-st., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.

Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.

REMOVAL.

A. L. KATZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CIGARS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
75 West Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

C. R. E. KOCH, Dentist, has removed his office to his residence, at 645 Wabash-av.

HATS, CAPS, etc.

AMES, SHERMAN & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods,
Umbrellas & Parasols.
Nos. 56 & 58 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,
Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,
HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,
81 & 83 Market-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to their new salesrooms,
14 & 16 Madison-st.
NEAR WABASH-AV.,
And are now opening a large and complete stock of
Hosiery, Notions,
White Goods, Linens, &c.,
Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Barclay, Voorhies & Co.,
BANKERS,
32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
Money placed in New York by telegraph.

Purchase Money Mortgages
Cashed on short notice. SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 512 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 and 71 Wabash-av.
One door south of Randolph-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name, "Union Lumber Company" has been dissolved, the undersigned having assumed all actives and passives of the business, and are only entitled to collect. The business will be conducted as heretofore on the same place. GRUENDORF & MULLER.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.

JOHN ALSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
WHITE LEAD,
COLORS,
VARNISHES,
AND
Window Glass.
57, 59 & 61
NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,
CHICAGO.

We have the largest and best assortment of Window Glass in the United States.

Sole Agents for the celebrated OTTAWA GLASS.

Estimates given on Glass of every description.

JOHN ALSTON & CO.

INSURANCE.

Williamsburg City
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Assets......\$517,766.11

Policies issued at this office on Dwellings, Buildings, Grain, Merchandise, and other desirable risks at current rates.

BOWMAR BROS.,
Agents, 71 South Canal-st.

Washington Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a Second Dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand.

Claimants will please call on JAMES R. MILLER, Notary Public, 473 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit for collection.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver. New York, April 2, 1872.

Builders and Housekeepers
Should examine the
EMPIRE
Elevated Oven Range, and
Double Dome Furnace.
Sold only by MACLEAN & COLLINS, 335 State-st.

Republic Insurance Company.
I will buy or sell the August and December certificates of indebtedness. R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

State Insurance Comp'y,
OF CLEVELAND.
Claims on this company can be collected in full. SHUFELDT & DANA, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY!
251 AND 253 WABASH-AV.

Notice of Removal.

We shall open on MONDAY, April 8th, in our new and magnificent double store, Nos. 251 and 253 WABASH-AV., a large and attractive stock of rich Millinery Goods, to which we respectfully invite your attention.

WALSH & HUTCHINSON.

Wabash-av. Stages pass the store every 3 minutes.

ELEGANT MILLINERY & PATTERN HATS

Choicest Imported Patterns. Artistic Dressmaking always to be found at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S, Agent, 304 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, ETC.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE
INTENSE COLD
Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,
45 & 47 Lake-st.,
In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of
SADDLERY HARDWARE
AND
CARRIAGE GOODS
Which we offer to the Trade upon our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.
HAYDEN & KAY.
Chicago, March 30, 1872.

HARDWARE.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
IRON,
STEEL, NAILS,
Heavy Hardware.
New Warehouse and Office,
MICHIGAN-AV., near RANDOLPH-ST.
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF OLD LOCATION,
CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

An elegant residence, 33 Calumet-av., two stories and basement, brown stone front, lot 40 by 150 feet. House recently and handsomely refitted. Price, \$23,000; terms easy. Apply to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, etc.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Cor. Market & Washington-sts,
CHICAGO,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.
The Trade will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

STOVES.

GET THE BEST!
THE FEARLESS
COOKING STOVE
For Hard Coal, Soft Coal or Wood, with or without Reservoir, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 South Canal-st.
Retailed by dealers all over the country.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
Fashionable
FURNITURE,
[Late 303 Randolph-st.]
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demand.

ELEVATORS.

WHAT IT COSTS
TO OPERATE A
Water Elevator!

The Water Elevator is so constructed that the load to be raised is overbalanced by the weight of the water lowered in the bucket. The only expense of the operation is in getting the water to the upper story of the building. That is done by means of a steam pump. A medium sized steam pump, run at a slow speed, will throw 5 to 10 gallons per minute, and will therefore raise over 10 tons of water, which is enough to elevate all the freight a majority of business houses raise in a day. Therefore, if a tank is provided in the upper story about 6 feet square, by 3 deep, it will hold the 10 tons of water, and the pump need only be used 1 hour each morning. If more must be elevated, of course the pump can be used oftener. During the dull season, or when many goods are to be lowered, much less may be used, as when goods are lowered, an equal weight of water is carried back in the bucket.

WM. E. HALE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
Southeast corner State & Washington-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS
BEEF, PORK, LARD,
Smoked Beef, Sugar-Cured Joles, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet.
S. W. Cor. Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

ROBERT REID
Offers his services as Agent for the purchase or sale of Real Estate, and for negotiating Loans. Office, 176 East Madison-st.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
63 North Desplaines-st.,
Between Lake and Fulton. Chicago.

Dr. Jas. V. Z. Blaney,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist. Office and residence, 864 Michigan-av.

PLUMBING.
JAMES PATTERSON, Practical Plumber, has removed to his old quarters, 81 Dearborn-st., (Rice's Building.)

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.
(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
No. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM
Heating and Ventilating.
Estimates and contracts made for heating and ventilating public buildings, churches, &c. Also general steam jobbing. HERON, SMITH & MOORE, 79 West Washington-st.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, \$65; steerage, \$28, \$32. United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing list and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 224 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

Election Notice.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1872.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, are requested to meet at Room 16 Board of Trade Building, corner of Market and Washington-sts., on Monday, the 8th inst., at a quarter past 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and organizing for business.

Notice.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held at the Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second st., on Wednesday evening, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the Trustees. E. M. ENDICOTT, Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES.
Large stock and low prices. 177 Twenty-second-st. N. F. PATERSON, Late Peterson & Pitt...

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 4. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine College. Catalogues can be obtained of the Northwestern ... Book.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Letter from Colonel Fred. Hecker, of St. Clair County, Ill.

Having been importuned upon every side to give my views upon the new movement, which has occasioned the call of a Convention at Cincinnati, I take this method of corresponding with all my acquaintances and friends.

I.

When in the course of events a new party is formed and founded upon a great principle, the original members of such a party, almost without exception, for the more perfect realization of their efforts for the stability and life of popular government, consider a plain declaration of principles indispensable. A noble enthusiasm for freedom and right strengthens their union and animates their purposes.

These struggles are often not immediately crowned with success. The masses are difficult to move out of the ruts of old customs, even though they fully recognize the dangers of their condition, and only when reform becomes the universal watchword is success assured. No sooner has the new party achieved a victory and come into power than a mass of impure elements become attached to it, less from principle than motives of personal aggrandizement. The brighter the prospect of emolument and plunder, the larger will be the swarm of new adherents. When these corrupt elements, through their relations to those who have come into power, are favored by opportunity, or from a false interpretation of the spirit and character of the movement, should they receive encouragement and place, the originally pure party becomes tainted with corruption. The peril to freedom and healthy development of the nation grows daily greater, until a process of purification is demanded and applied. Then the good and patriotic citizens, constituting the better elements, join together again, and, according to circumstances, announce as their "shibboleth," inalienable, eternal truth, a platform containing the pure maxims of government, and the necessity and cry of the time; thus guarding the State from moral and political ruin. This is the history of all political parties since the world began. It may be that impure elements insinuate themselves into the new party in disguise, yet they cannot, at least for a time, gain much headway.

II.

In this way the Republican party came into existence. Opposition to slavery was its leading principle and rallying point.

It was the bone of contention between the North and the South, around which was fought the battle of reform. The cause at issue allayed much suspicion and distrust, particularly among the foreign-born. They were assured that restriction of citizenship, and personal and religious liberty,—Know Nothingism, Sunday and temperance laws, and such like, should be excluded from the new party, and that all these questions would, in the struggle for the emancipation principle, be blotted out, never again to return. Has this promise been fulfilled?

Slavery was abolished, and the Constitution correspondingly amended. The dead lies again reinforced by new obligations to take the field. No reasonable man believes that it is possible for the old system of slavery, or any substitute for it to be re-established.

The colored man has fought under the flag of the Union; he has gained a knowledge of himself; he has obtained and exercised the elective franchise; he has the right to vote, and has even learned how to prize it. To wrest these things from him is impossible. Such a struggle as it would involve would be a war of extermination, a horror of horrors, the ruin of the country, and a desolation like the thirty years war in Germany would be the end.

The people of both the North and South see this alike, with the exception, only, of a minority of blind fanatics; these amount to nothing in directing the fortunes of the country. They strive in vain for power. The thinking men of both parties stand by the Constitution as it is to-day, as the result of the logic of events.

The abolition of the old labor system of the South—slavery—must necessarily greatly interfere with the material and political life of the South. Plantation work knew only the slavery system which existed in the South only as a great agricultural condition. Industry, large and populous cities, and any considerable number of intelligent artisans were incompatible with slavery.

Had secession proved a success, then the juxtaposition of industrial development in the free North would have rendered slaveholding in the South an impossibility. This is clearer to-day than it was twelve years ago; slavery has become utterly impossible. To hold the contrary is worse than blindness, it is folly.

III.

What is the situation to-day? The South finds itself in a transition period. Such periods are the most difficult to pass, because the old and new have to wrestle with each other in a passage to a new condition.

Mankind are plastic. In making new models we must proceed naturally, and not spoil our work.

It was not difficult to foresee that the political transition from slavery to freedom would be attended by a train of inconveniences. The experiment of gradual emancipation tried by England in the West Indies having proved a failure, we went at once into full and immediate emancipation.

Matters in the South were rendered bad enough by the natural consequences of emancipation, without adding thereto other troubles, in the shape of unprincipled adventurers, who had, like hungry wolves, joined the train of the Republican party, and under its cloak and name, gained the confidence of the freedmen, and abused it for the gratification of their insatiable avarice. They thenceforth infected the colored element with their shameless corruption.

A hostile party has arrayed itself against them. The worst part of it was that an indolent, lounging crowd, who had no understanding of the economy and stately structure of the South, and had no substantial interest in it, gained the position of leaders. This lazy rabble lorded it with deed and word, cast slurs and reproaches around them, and irritated the prejudices and passions of the people to find pretexts for their unlawful acts. These idlers also found imitators among the freedmen. They did not permit the better classes of the South, those who could advance reconstruction and promote prosperity, to remain in quiet, and commence a thrifty development. The carpet bagger of the North, and South, and the Bourbons of the South and North are they who have injured, endangered and impeded the prosperity of the Southern States, and through them the whole nation. The principal pretext of late is *proscription of the whites*. Take from them this slur, and the noisiest howlers lose their sensational capital, and their activity is at an end. Hate cannot last forever. To the honor of Cæsar and Augustus be it said that they subscribed to this sentiment. Conquered peoples become most easily reconciled by participation in the affairs of the State than by ban and proscription which cast them outside of it. The better elements, both North and South, are united in desiring a thrifty development of the Southern States. The prosperity of the South is the prosperity of the North.

The greatness and prosperity of the Union depend upon the self-government of each single one of the society of States. Centralization and civil liberty are diametrically opposed to each other; France will also realize this fact.

IV.

Now let us inquire whether between the Republicans and those Democrats who acknowledge the amendments to the Constitution to be permanent, there exists any radical difference of opinion; or whether it would not be much better for the patriotic men of both parties who sincerely desire the *welfare of the Republic* to give their united strength to this cause, and thus exclude the the extremists, corruptionists, and the rubbish of all parties.

With the final settlement of the slavery question, the following only remain, pertinent to the above proposition:

1. Amnesty or ostracism.
2. The relations of the single State to the General Government—centralization or federation.
3. Reform of the Civil Service and war against corruption.
4. Free trade or a protective tariff; and,
5. Therewith connected questions of taxation and the reduction of the national debt.
6. The monopoly of trade and commerce.
7. The one-term principle.
8. The question of international rights.

There are other secondary or derivative points which spring naturally out of the above main questions, like those laid down in the platform and mass meetings in Cincinnati, 25th of February, and 13th of March, 1872, but they are of far less importance and are easily understood.

Upon each and every one of these questions we find that, among Republicans as well as Democrats, a difference of opinion prevails. We have free-trade Democrats and Republicans; protective tariff Democrats and Republicans; the same with regard to amnesty, monopoly, in a word, on all questions, a conflict of opinions all topsy-turvy, and parties are only held together by some one projecting a platform so loose and inexplicit that it can be construed to please God or the Devil. But what in reality unites parties in this contrariety of opinion? We say it openly and honestly, plunder. Platforms are intended too frequently only to catch votes.

So long as the question of slavery was not disposed of, each party advocated and served a principle—slavery or abolition. Now they serve a *favor-dispensing individual. Adherence to principle has been degraded into personal service. A menial spirit stands in the place of national honor.* The nation is regarded and treated as headquarters in camp, in which the adjutants, as well as the commander-in chief, play their parts. Rome lost its freedom in the same way. Every exposition, every attack on corrupt practices was construed into an attack on the Emperor, and the patriots were condemned and persecuted.

Let us devote a moment to the prevailing corruption. In deprecating this, Democrats as well as Republicans are united. Let us look for the cause. At least these investigations have, within a short space of time, revealed a really frightful picture: Corruption in the closest proximity to the highest officials, like that of Paymaster Hodges, Leet and others; investigations which it is inconceivable can be opposed by those who have been called to represent the highest interests of the nation.

In vain is the excuse that there have been improprieties before to-day—that they are even as old as the Democratic party. There has been time enough to clean out the Augean stables of the need of the excuse.

Corruption is a natural consequence of the mercantile spirit of the time. Politics are also regarded and conducted as a mercantile speculation. Patriotism is superseded by the calculation: How much money will the official term be worth to me? As one merchant sells his goods to another at the greatest possible profit, just so are public affairs transacted. Whoever deals in calico to-day, and to-morrow holds an office, will manage his office as he did the calico.

The spirit of traffic operates not alone in this country; it counts among its customers many nations, even monarchies; but in the latter it puts on a different garb, takes another form of activity, and is under another sort of control. Short-sighted people throw all the blame upon popular elections, as though an oligarchy or one-man rule must be better, more upright, or less corrupt than the people.

The contrary of this is plain as day, as thousands of pages of history of past times bear witness.

Honesty is contagious as rascality. Avarice is as infectious as a lack of interest; industry and activity as sloth; and indolence, knowledge, and genius awaken emulation. The bad example comes from the higher place. *Qualis rex talis grex*, as the old Latin proverb has it—that is, like master, like man. If the party in power intentionally or unintentionally places at the head of the Government men who lack business insight, knowledge, statesmanship; or should there be discovered in them base inclinations, bad traits of character or ungovernable passions, then all the corrupt elements around them become more bold, audacious and thievish. They deceive their political leaders because they overlook the deception. There is a mutual descent without either the leader or the led knowing it, the latter contracting the faults and passions, of the former; the corruption extends deeper and deeper, the longer such men are at the head of Government or in official positions, and the ship of state is steered to certain destruction. It was so with the the Athenians, the Carthagenians, the Phœnicians, the Romans, and the same happened to all republics just so soon as the mercantile spirit prevailed.

VI.

But the question is, how is this to be helped? We can still use large phrases (*ampullis et sesquiped ablibus verbis*),—public education, promotion of morals, culture, etc.; talk of laws by which people are to be made virtuous by compulsion, and insist that everything we preach must be professed, becoming censors of character, like Cato.

There is, according to our humble opinion, only one resource—namely: When it is obvious that existing or ruling parties have become deteriorated or corrupt, that patriotic men who love freedom and their native land should unite and form a new party, and thereby endeavor to get into power and improve their condition. This is the history of all reformations. Reformations guard against revolutions. Yet some one says a party thus founded will itself become corrupt. The imperfections of mankind will tarnish it. Very well,—let it be so; as the needs of the time call for new laws in the place of the old, the will of the people will call new parties into existence. To this are even absolute monarchies subject.

VII.

Why, it is asked, do not the thinking men of both old parties make an effort to accomplish the same purpose? That is very plain: just as in the play the Moor is frightened at the parrot, and the parrot is afraid of the Moor. The Republicans are afraid of being tricked by the Democrats. But the Democrats say: A great party like ours should not become the tail end of the little Liberal Republican party. But our treatment of the question of an alliance is indeed not after the old style of the Republicans and Democrats; it is to advocate a union of the patriotism and honesty of both old parties in a mutual design to accomplish the welfare of the country.

"Unsophisticated innocence!" exclaims a threadbare politician. You will open your ears and be undeceived. Yes, the faith of honest people in patriotism is not bankrupt. It is better to be deceived as an honest man, than to co-operate with deceit and fraud. A bold venture in the direction of good, is better than to sneak toward evil.

Let us pass the Rubicon out of corruption into a camp of patriotism. Let us call to our side all patriots, without distinction of political parties; come, let us stand united against fraud and corruption; let us be true and faithful servants of our country and the Republic.

If we are inferior in numbers we can freely hurl the reproach. *In rebus magnis voluisse sat est.* The best intentions is our reward. *Victrix causa superis placit sed victa catoni*; that is, in free translation.

The destroyers may rejoice over a victory; defeat has no terror for us. We shall fight again.

VIII.

Vacillation will accomplish nothing—unless, indeed, this give victory to the old corruption. Let us be steadfast in the faith that a righteous cause will find its adherents, and will in the end be victorious. The persecuted Christians triumphed over Jupiter; the small minority of the opponents of slavery who raised their standard in 1856, triumphed in 1860, under the standard of patriotism, pure National Republicanism, as National Democratic Republicans will achieve a victory.

Let us go to Cincinnati at the opening of spring, the time of new life and effort.

Let us pay no attention to the manner in which Janus-faced politicians look forward to the new party, and, at the same time, backward to the old, with amorous eyes. Have the courage to hold independent opinions, and be honest. Who can still believe in a purification of the party within a party itself, when we see that their leading men with all their might oppose reform and the exposition and prosecution of corruption; who can have any more hope when he sees the most of the office-holders, a strong army, like menial servants, active for the re-election of their masters; who can believe in a union of the Republican and Democratic parties if he sees that the Republican organs in one and the same State—indeed, even in the same city, the Democratic organs in one and the same State, and in the same city, on diverging paths fighting each other on the way? Indeed, with the experience of all history at hand, we go further and assert that never yet in the history of all peoples has the process of purification taken place within a ruling party, neither in Church nor State. This is not the place to discuss the particulars of the platform which should be projected at Cincinnati. The questions of the time are before the eyes of all to be discussed in all their bearings to every one's satisfaction, so that it only remains to take counsel upon them, and reduce them to form in the light of the Convention. One thing every thinking man must see clearly, namely: that if our ship of state continues to be steered in the present course, this Republic cannot escape the fate of other Republics, and the heretofore asylum of the oppressed and refuge for the free of all human kind must fall into ruins. Now, let us have an assembly representing all quarters of the country, composed of men worthy of confidence and the great occasion, who will, on the first of May, in Cincinnati, vindicate the honor of the people and the true principles of a free government.

FRIEDRICH HECKER.

ANN ARBOR.

The City Election—Success of the Temperance Ticket—The Chemical Department of the University of Michigan.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 4.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that never before has there been as much excitement and scheming manifested in the political circles of Ann Arbor, as was exhibited during the election on last Monday. The offices aspired to were of little importance in themselves, but the principles at stake were of vital interest to the entire community, and gave rise to a contest between two of the most hostile elements which exist in American society.—Temperance and Anti-Temperance. Mere party limits and distinctions were entirely ignored by all desirous for the promotion of law and order, who headed their ticket, "The Citizens' Ticket." Nearly all the pastors of the various Churches in the city attended—many of them for the first time—the caucus meetings of the Temperance party, and, on the evening previous to the election, in two of the largest Churches of the city Temperance sermons were preached. There was a small faction who split off from the Republican party, because it endorsed the Citizens' Ticket, and joined the other party; but they were not able to turn the scales, and the entire Citizen's ticket, with the exception of one man, was elected, though the majorities were small. The feelings of what may be termed the Liquor party were very bitter after the election, as they had been confident of success, and extravagant in the purchase of votes. Several saloon-keepers have threatened to leave the city, and they will probably be assisted in the execution of their threats by the city authorities.

Dr. Douglass, the Mayor elect, has been Mayor of the city during the past year, and is deserving of high praise for the able line of policy which he originated, and has steadfastly pursued during his recent administration. He has been successful in keeping the saloons closed all day Sunday, and after 11 o'clock at night during the week. License fees have been and will be increased, and the people are determined, now that they have got the upper hand, to do all in their power to crush out the evil of intemperance. Quite an interest was manifested in the results of the recent election in Ann Arbor, by influential persons in various parts of the State, mostly in the interests of the University and the students, and several volunteered assistance.

In a recent article, embodying a brief abstract of the address of Dr. Crosby before the students of the Medical Department at the Commencement exercises, the word *chemical* appeared instead of *clinical*, in reference to the only particular in which the Medical Department of the University is inferior to the schools of medicine in New York and Philadelphia. The advantages for chemical instruction in the University are certainly surpassed by no other institution in the country, and the school which ranks next to that is connected with Columbia College, New York. The Laboratory connected with the University accommodates, at one time, 132 students. No charges for instruction are made, and the only expenses are such as will pay for chemicals used, and for what may be broken while engaged in work. The average expense of the class which graduated in Pharmacy last year was about $41. At Columbia College, the cost of one year's instruction in the Laboratory is $200, which includes charges for instruction. There have been more than 380 applications to enter the Laboratory of the University this year, nearly half of whom could not be accommodated. In the Pharmacy class proper, which has no connection with the other departments of the University, there are forty-four candidates for graduation. The Laboratory is frequently kept open during the summer months, to accommodate those who are not able to be in attendance at any other time of the year. It is considered to be one of the most perfect, as it is one of the most successful, departments connected with the University.

W. T. U.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

What Mrs. Jones Saw When on a Visit—A Well-Managed Farm and a Badly-Arranged Kitchen—A Stock-Farm Without the Comforts of Home—The Country and the City Kitchen—Potatoes Under Straw—To the Boys and Girls—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 6.

My neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Jones, have been absent nearly all winter, on a grand visiting tour. They returned last week, and last evening they came over to make us a visit. After the ceremony of sipping a glass of cider and discussing a few Winesap apples, Neighbor Jones remarked that they had had a remarkably pleasant time; good sleighing most of the time; and he had enjoyed the society of his relatives; but not so his wife, who had fretted herself on almost every occasion; the fact was, he began to fear that she had imbibed some of the new-fangled ideas in regard to Woman's Rights. To this Mrs. Jones plead guilty. "Now, Neighbor Rural," said she, "I have come over this evening to have a long talk with you. The fact is, that I have seen so many things that I wish to tell you, and I wish you to repeat them to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. I am just running over with woman's wrongs,—wrongs that need righting without delay. Sam., as he says, has had a right good time with his visit; for Cousin John had a fine house, a well-filled barn, and the latest improved agricultural implements. He ground the grain for his stock; thrashed his oats and buckwheat; in short, everything about his barn and piggery were in the finest order. Cousin John is a pattern farmer, too, and I wish that I could say as much for him as a pattern husband. John was glad to see us, and we had to go out to the stable, and see his eight pet cows, his twenty-seven head of young cattle, his four colts, his twenty-three 6 months pigs that he was feeding for the June market, and two litters of young Berkshire pigs that he said would make nice family pork next fall. Of course these things adorn a farm, and I felt proud of my cousin for taking so much pains with his stock. Then he had a good warm shed for his chickens, and they supplied the family with plenty of eggs, though it was in the middle of the winter. He had a copy of "The Farm and Garden" poultry-book, as published in THE TRIBUNE; which, he said, contained the true doctrine in regard to the management of poultry for profit. Cousin Mary said to me, 'Don't you think John is a good farmer? You see how neat and comfortable he keeps things around the barn; and then go into the tool house, and see what nice, shiny plows and cultivators he has; what well-painted harrows, roller and planter; what an easy-running horse-power, feed-mill, corn-sheller and thresher; and then his farm-buildings are all painted, and snug in all respects. If I could only persuade him to take the same interest in the house, the cellar, the garden, and the front yard, I would be just happy, and think I had a model husband in all respects; but now his model stops at the threshold of the surroundings of home. He has promised me a coal-house, a new stove, a cistern, and a wringer; he gave me a washer and a sewing machine, and says the other things shall be had as soon as he can pay for a new riding plow that he intends for Peter, who is going on 13 years old, and thinks he could plow with a riding plow. And then he wants to get two Durham cows, that will cost $300 a piece. And so I am put off from time to time. The old stove is all out of sorts, and I need a new one, with a hot-water tank and a tin heater, and the cistern and the wringer; but, most of all, I need the coal-house, for Betty, my hired girl, is always complaining of the coal,—it is too wet or two dry, too coarse or too fine; the sun is too hot or the weather is too cold to go out of doors after it. Now, if we had a good, snug coal-house, that would hold the year's supply of coal, with a good floor in it, we could shovel up the fine and coarse coal together, as those make the best fire when the coal is dry, and the fine coal-dust serves to kindle the fire. Then we could put the cobs and the kindlings in the coal-house, and, having all of these dry, there would be no delay in the meals, for then we would not have to fret over the fire, that now so often refuses to burn. I think,' she continued, 'that John will get all of these in time; but I wish he would put off the purchase of the Durham cows and get these things first, and afterwards he might buy the cows.' In the evening we talked these things over, and Cousin John is to build the coal-house, get the new stove and the wringer before he thinks of the two cows that he had written to Mr. —— about. Then we planned the coal-house; it is to be 16 feet wide and 20 feet long, and to open out from the west porch of the kitchen, so you do not go out of doors to reach the coal-bin. On one side is to be a place for the cobs, and at one end will be the kindlings; while the main body will hold twenty tons of coal, or two car-loads, that will do for the year's supply, as John uses considerable coal in cooking feed for his pigs. There's to be a floor in the coal-house, but not such as we have in the house. The bottom of the room is to be filled in with clay, in which is to be bedded scantling 2x4 inches for bearings for the floor, so that the floor is to rest on the clay and scantling. This is to avoid the breaking down of the floor by the great weight of the coal.

"Our next visit was to Brother Josiah. Now, Brother Josiah is all for cattle; he cares nothing for anything else in the way of farming; no garden; a few trees he calls an orchard, but badly broken down by the cattle; no cellar; and not a tree or bush in his front yard. I had not been in the house a day before I took Brother Josiah to task in regard to his shortcomings, when he complacently told me that he had to look after the main chance, and that was fat cattle; that he did not see the need of fooling away money on trees for the front yard; that the cellar might be well enough, but it cost too much money, and money put into it was a dead loss, while the same money, put into 2-year-old steers, paid a certain profit. 'What do you live for, you naughty man?' I said to him. 'You worship fat cattle, while you make a slave of your wife; and their William, who is now 6 years old, could help weed the garden, or at least look after the chickens, and Melissa and Benny will need something beside fat cattle. You must have books and papers for them, unless you wish to follow the plan of the old non-slave-holding whites of the South.' Josiah means well, but he is so absorbed in cattle that he forgot that he had a wife and three children, that had some claims on him that he was bound to respect. Before we left, he promised to get some trees for the front yard, and to fence in a garden and small orchard; but he was stubborn in regard to the cellar. But he subscribed to THE TRIBUNE, and Sam. says, if he reads that a year, he will see that he cannot afford to do without the cellar and a cistern. I told him, as I did Cousin John, that the wife had a right to a vote in all these matters, and that her comfort, as regards the kitchen and household goods, must be considered, and ought to be made the Sixteenth Amendment.

"We next went to see Brother Ben., and there we found things pretty near right; for Sarah, his wife, would not allow Brother Ben. to get a new cultivator without getting as much in proportion for the kitchen; if the old stove would do for her, the old double-shovel plow would do for him. The result is, that Sarah has the best-arranged kitchen that I saw in the country during my visit. The house was set up pretty high, and the cellar is really a basement, and one end of it is partitioned off for a wash room. She draws the water from the cistern with a [illegible] faucet; a big wringer is fastened to a bench, the great cauldron sets in an arch. Why, Sarah says washing is no trick at all, for Ben. works the washing-machine, or sends a man to do it, and the washing is always out before noon. One day Sarah was attending a sick neighbor, and when she came home at night, she was surprised to find that Caroline, her daughter, only 14, had got the washing all out. Jo., the hired man, had done the most of the work on the machine, and had done all the wringing. I found that it was almost impossible to get hired girls in the country, and washerwomen are out of the question; so you see that it is a great relief to have a good washing machine and a man to work it. No wonder that farmers' wives are made mere drudges.

IN THE CITY.

"We came home by way of the city, and stopped there two weeks. Sam. went to see the Board of Trade every day that it had what they call 'Change; and he was around to all the machine-shops, and seed-stores, and the stock-yards; but he did not go to the theatre once, for he said he would not risk it, unless you was along, on account of proper company. I was pleased with the way the kitchens in the city are fixed up: hot and cold water, bath-room, and drawers for everything. Sam. had to buy me a hot-water tank. There is a water-back to the stove, so that the ordinary fire of the stove heats the water as it flows through, which is much better than the common boiler or hot-water tank. Then he got me a chest of drawers, to put in flour, meal, sugar, coffee, spices, etc.; and a steak-broiler, waffle-iron, and a lot more of such things, which will be so nice and useful. My old schoolmate, Sally Froud, married a foundryman in the city. He works by the day, and does not get much ahead; but they do live so comfortably. Sally's kitchen is so convenient that it is easy to do the work. She has eight children, most of them boys, and she does all the work except the washing, and that a woman does by the week for a dollar and a half. In the city women go round washing by the day or job. In some small families they do two washings in a day. Caroline said she would not be a farmer's wife, for she saw enough of hard work when she was a girl, without the proper implements to do it with; while, in the city, she has as hard work, and more of it, to do, but it is a pleasure to do it, for everything is at hand to do it with.

"The fact is, times are changed, and we cannot get girls to do housework in the country, and we women must demand our rights. We must have the kitchen fitted up as fully at least as the barn and the tool-house, and must have the best of tools and implements as well as for the field; and we must have help from the men on wash-days; for it needs the strong arms of a man to work the wash-machine, to wring and to hang out the clothes. When I was a girl, there were plenty of girls who worked out for farmers. I went to work for Esquire Jones when I was 18, and was treated as one of the family. Sam used to take me to parties and to church; and, when I was 20, we were married. But now-a-days, girls don't go out to work. There is the Bond family; four great girls at home, with nothing to do, and old Mr. Bond has hard work to keep them decently clothed. Yet, last fall, when Sam went over to get one of them to come and help us through the fall work and sewing, they told him that they did not go out to work,—they had not come to that yet. And so it is; the farmer's wife and daughters have all the house-work to do, and it is right that they should be consulted and have a vote in all things that pertain to the family compact. The husband has no right to say what they shall or shall not have to aid them. I don't say that all farmer's wives can have all these things at once, but they should have a share of the good things; the farmer should do without some things as well as the farmer's wife. I am going to join the Savoy Farmers' Club, and shall propose my Sixteenth Amendment at an early day. I have many other things to tell you in regard to gardening, shrubbery, and the management of the kitchen; but it is late, and I must bid you good-night."

GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

NATIERVILLE, Ill., March 31.

MR. RURAL—SIR: The great trouble in growing potatoes is the dryness of our climate, and I want to experiment this year in mulching heavily with straw. I propose to cultivate and fit the land in good shape, and then plant and cover six to eight inches with straw. Question 1. Shall I cover the seed with earth, or leave them on top of the ground? 2. How much depth of straw should be used? Any experience you may have had, or any advice, will be thankfully received. Yours,

A. S. B.

I have grown potatoes under straw in one instance, by dropping the seed on blue-grass sod, and covering with straw and cow-stable manure. The yield was large. But, of the character of the season, I do not now recollect, as this occurred more than twenty years since. The plat was at the end of some currant-bushes, and contained some ten square rods. The turf was all killed and rotten, and the following year planted to strawberries for market, and produced great crops for some years.

Last year a neighbor planted his potatoes in the usual way, cut the seed to one eye, and planted in drills, and covered with straw 6 to 8 inches. Two rows left uncovered were ruined by the Colorado potato bug; but those with the straw covering produced a good crop. Although the sets were covered with earth, the tubers grew on the surface next to the straw. He planted about the 1st day of May, but all potatoes planted at that date in the neighborhood, and in the usual way, proved a failure. My neighbor will use the straw again this year, while others will plant early this month; in fact, some few have their crop in at this date. The object is to grow the potato in the cool, moist part of the season.

The potato delights in a rich, loamy soil, rather moist, and a cool, equable climate; for these reasons, the crop is liable to prove a failure when planted late, so as to subject it to the summer drought, before the haulms are sufficiently abundant to shade the ground.

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

I have stated that the gourd-seed should be planted at the time of planting melons, and soaking for a day in warm water may be useful; but I treat them the same as in planting melons. The new honey-plant is a hardy annual, and should be planted early, as the spring frost will not harm it. The sweet corn must be planted rather shallow, and see that the earth is very fine and moist, and the hill is pressed with the back of the hoe. It would require a book to answer all the questions that have been propounded of late by the boys and girls, but in time they shall all have attention. You may make a scrap-book and cut out the letters, for you will find many things of value in succeeding years. "The Farm and Garden" is not only a history of rural progress, but assumes to look into the whys and wherefores of the science and art of culture. We have many things yet to learn, but our main study is to meet the changing conditions as they are presented. Last night it threatened rain, and we planned indoor work; but this morning it is clear, with an east wind, and we return to stalk-cutting with our Eureka Stalk-Cutter, that disposes of two rows at a time, and shall finish seeding before the next weekly period may bring a change in the weather. I do not expect my boys and girls to be particularly weather-wise, but I wish them to observe that the regular rain-storms occur once in about seven days. That is, if the wind shifts to the eastward on Monday, we may look for an east wind a few hours sooner or later on the following Monday, and so on from week to week. In case that the rain follows, it will usually fall within thirty-six hours of the setting in of the east wind. If it fails within that time, we may wait to the next weekly period for rain. There may be exceptions to this rule, for the wind may drive a storm out of its track and force it down upon us without notice, or thunder-showers may gather from any point. The absence of thunder-storms thus far indicates a cool spring, and one that may be either wet or dry,—in either case favorable to crops, more especially the small grain, grass, and potatoes. Thus, boys and girls, you have my horoscope for April, May, and June. You must bear in mind, also, that this is the prophetic year of floods; but do not be alarmed; for you should always be prepared for a drought or a wet period, for both are likely to come without much of a warning; and do not plan too much work, but leave a margin for such changes of the weather as may arise; see that you are right, then go ahead.

THE WEATHER.

On Saturday, the 30th of March, there was a rather heavy rain-fall, all of which soaked directly into the soil. Some grain had been sown, and most of the farmers were through sowing grass-seed and clover. The first sowing of oats and spring wheat occurred on the 26th. April 1, seeding and plowing had become active; and, at this date, the grass has put on a lively green, and buds of all kinds begin to show signs of spring. On the higher parts of the wheat-fields, the winter wheat is promising, though the growth was quite small last fall. Water is not abundant in the house-wells, yet few farmers complain of a short supply for their stock, though most of it must be pumped. In the spring of 1858, I had a mole drain, something over half a mile long, which has supplied my stock water every winter until the past one, and, as it did not freeze at the outlet, there was no trouble in watering the stock; but, the past winter, pumping has been the rule. The prevailing wind is from the eastward, and the nights are cool; on the whole, a late, backward spring; but, as the record of all such show good succeeding crops, we should not complain at this stage of the year's operations.

RURAL.

THE APIARY.

The Bees at the Opening of Spring—Danger of Robber-Bees at This Time—How to Detect Them—The Way to Prevent Robbing—Pollen for the Bees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., April 6.

Capricious April visits us again with her showers of tears and smiles of sunlight, and Winter no longer lingers, but has quietly withdrawn from the domain of Spring. The husbandman is busy sowing his seed, while the birds hold vocal concerts in the early mornings, and the honey-bees add their droning song to the awakening sounds of Nature. The buds of the soft maple are open to the bees, and the catkins of the willows send out their flags of truce. Spring is no longer in the offings but right among us, and there is no lack of labor now, and we of the kitchen, the parlor, the dairy, the garden, and the apiary will not be permitted to loiter at our tasks. If the city has had its winter attractions, the country is now interesting, for it is about to robe itself with flowers, with velvet, and with a garniture of green leaves that the realm of Art cannot equal in beauty.

The apiary is rendered very inviting now by the delightful hum of the busy workers, that so cheerfully and eagerly enter upon their spring labors, and appear so grateful for their preservation during the long and severe cold weather. Can the most careless bee-keeper notice this strange disposition on the part of the bees to help themselves, and then withhold any little assistance that he may render, that will be of benefit to them? It is true that, at this time of year, when there is little or no honey to gather, the little insects become so over-anxious to obtain it that they resort to dishonest means. Therefore, one of our present duties is to

LOOK OUT FOR ROBBERS.

This matter of detecting robber-bees is quite important, and one in which we are more liable to be deceived than any other relating to the apiary. Robbers should be watched for in the middle part of the day, when the sunshine is the brightest and warmest. It can be easily ascertained when bees are on evil thoughts intent, or, in other words, when they are attempting to gain an entrance into a neighboring swarm. At such times, they will be seen examining all parts of the hive, looking for a crevice or unguarded place through which they can enter. Not succeeding in this, they cautiously alight on the alighting-board, and, as if suspecting them, a bee advances to meet the intruder, and, discovering his suspicions to be correct, immediately gives the alarm, when others come forward and assist in persecuting, and, sometimes, in killing the robber. How bees recognize the members of their colonies, is not certainly known, unless it be by the distinguishing scent that each swarm is supposed to possess. This appears very plausible, as the bees have the power of detecting the faintest odors, and can scent honey at a great distance. But, after the robbers have overcome the weaker swarm, and are passing unmolested in and out of the hive, it takes the most observing and experienced to distinguish them from the legitimate honey-gatherers. A careful scrutiny, however, will enable one to see the difference between a bee slowly returning from the fields laden with liquid sweets, and a hungry-looking robber, who comes out fairly gorged with honey.

TO PREVENT ROBBING.

The entrance-blocks must be kept nearly closed. In case a swarm is weak, allow a space sufficient for only one bee to pass at a time; but the strong swarms may be given double this space. Use this precaution until the scarcity of honey is passed; for it is seldom that bees engage in robbing, excepting in the early spring, and when the scarcity of honey in the fields urges them to seek it elsewhere. Many swarms have to be fed this spring, and the bee-keeper must exercise care when he is dealing out their daily allowance; for, if refuse honey be left in the apiary, or any of the sweet food dropped outside of the hives, it will almost certainly get the bees into the robbing fever, which, if once started, is very difficult to remedy. Pieces of camphor-gum laid on the alighting board of the hive, are found by some to frighten robbers away.

After such a disastrous season for the bees as we have just passed, it will not do to suffer still further loss by robbers. The mornings continue so cool that the bees do not come out much before 9 or 10 o'clock, and then they show a more than usual desire to get at each other's stores. The season has been so tardy that things are liable to get out of line.

ONE WAY TO DETECT ROBBERS.

Before leaving this topic, perhaps I had better tell another method of detecting the presence of robber bees in a hive, for the benefit of new readers who did not see my description of it last spring: Robber-bees have some of the characteristics of the human thief, which are sometimes very striking. One of these my brother noticed several years ago, and we have since considered it an almost infallible method by which to discover whether a hive is occupied by its rightful owners or by thieving invaders. We raise the top of a hive, and, just by lifting up the honey-board, we ascertain at a glance the presence of robbers. Legitimate owners always linger a moment or two on the frames, and then buzz noisily about the head and face, showing a strong disposition to defend their home and family against any seeming intrusion. But the robber-bee cares more for its own safety just then than the protection of the stores of honey that it has not assisted to accumulate, and, so soon as the honey board is raised, it stops not to investigate the cause of alarm, but darts hastily away.

POLLEN.

The unbolted flour that I give my bees last week was scarcely noticed by them, showing that they could obtain a sufficient quantity from the willows and maples. In some places, however, the bees do not have access to these trees, and can as yet find but a small supply of fresh pollen. It will, therefore, be necessary for some bee-keepers to continue giving them rye or oat-meal, or flour, as substitutes for this very necessary food.

ELLA.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Spraining of the Pastern Joint—A Potato or a Piece of a Turnip in the Œsophagus—Meningitis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 3.

SPRAINING OF THE PASTERN-JOINT.

DALLAS CITY, Ill., March 25.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a 7-year old horse that sprained the pastern joint on the left hind leg, last fall, by getting fast in the stall. There was considerable swelling at the time, but is none at present, except two puffs on each side, resembling wind-galls. He sets the fore-part of his foot down at first in walking, and seems to be in considerable pain at times. The treatment has been bathing with liniments such as could be had at drugstores. As he is a valuable work-horse, I would be glad for any information that would help him. Yours, &c.,

JOHN W. HARTZELL.

Answer to John W. Hartsell:—The ligaments of the pastern-joint have undoubtedly been strained, and are yet in a state of chronic inflammation, which, of course, causes pain, and, in consequence of it, lameness. Strict rest for some length of time, and the application of a good counter-irritant, may effect a favorable result. As a counter-irritant, either an ointment of biniodide of mercury (1 part to 16 parts of lard), or a decoction of Spanish flies and olive oil (1:4) may be rubbed in about twice a week, as near the injured ligaments as convenient, but not on the posterior surface of the pastern, and in the bend of the pastern and coronet joints.

A POTATO OR A PIECE OF A TURNIP IN THE ŒSOPHAGUS OF A COW.

Answer to a Subscriber, Manhattan, Kan: In the first place, it depends upon where the potato or the piece of a turnip, etc., is sticking. If it is in the upper portion of the œsophagus, or gullet, yet near the pharynx, it frequently is possible to dislodge it by gentle manipulations from the outside, and to work it up, and to bring it back again into the pharynx, where it can be taken hold of and be extracted with the hand. This, of course, is the easiest and most simple way to remove it. If, however, it has lodged itself farther down, near the breast, or as it happens sometimes also, in the breast portion of the œsophagus, external manipulations, for obvious reasons, are out of the question, and, in such a case, it must be tried to dislodge the potato or piece of turnip, and to push it down into the stomach, by means of a probang, or with an œsophagus-tube. If the latter instrument is used, a little sweet oil may be poured through the tube into the œsophagus, and in that way be brought in contact with the obstruction, in order to facilitate the operation. Such an œsophagus-tube is a very flexible instrument, about five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch thick; it generally is made of spirally-coiled wire, is covered either with leather or with India rubber, and is provided on one end with a very smooth and concave, and on the other end with a round, leaden knob. The tube itself is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter in the clear. If such an œsophagus-tube cannot be had, a flexible whalebone whipstick may be used, but has to be introduced very carefully.

MENINGITIS.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., March 31.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: On Sunday last, while attending a funeral one of my mares was suddenly taken lame or stiff in the near hind leg, and with difficulty I got her into a stable near, when she fell. I at once got a farrier, who pronounced it inflammation of the kidneys. He tried to bleed her, but could get very little blood, and that was very thick and dark colored; gave her sweet spirits of nitre, and put a bag of hot oats across the kidneys, renewing as they got cold; tried again to get blood the same evening, but could not. On Tuesday, got about six quarts of blood; instead of hot oats, used fresh sheepskin. On Wednesday, got more restless; took about four quarts of blood, when she appeared more comfortable. On Thursday, took her up in slings for a short time, when she appeared to be getting better. On Friday, she got up with the help of two men. On Saturday, got up almost without help; on Saturday night got up alone. On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, she began to breathe more heavy and quicker; at 9 o'clock, her breathing was more rapid and difficult, and she was sweating all over; about 11 o'clock, she died. We opened her, found the melt very dark, like liver, and large,—surface uneven; bladder inflamed, some parts worse than others, but we thought it to be getting better; the water in bladder very dark and oily, smelling very strong; the kidneys externally appeared pretty well, but the centre had a large streak of a yellowish fatty appearance, but it cut hard, like a soft, gristly bone; the lungs appeared reddish, smaller air-cells choked with reddish blood, and would easily tear in pieces (rotten); one edge of the lungs had a blister three or four inches long, containing a fluid. We used injections of soap suds from the first evening until the bowels got relieved, and fed bran mashes. Took her water several times by inserting hand; catheter being of no use in this case,—could not get any with it. Used sweet spirits of nitre daily. She would try to get up of herself very often, and tumble over, bruising herself badly. After death, the breast and fatty parts of forequarters appeared of a greenish-yellow color, for from one to two inches thick, containing fluid of the same color. Was this mortification? Was it inflammation of kidneys, or the bladder? and was our treatment the proper one? Any information in THE TRIBUNE will be thankfully received. Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALLAM.

Answer to Joseph Hallam: It seems to me, according to the symptoms you have communicated, that the disease of your mare was either Meningitis, or inflammation of the spinal marrow itself, but not inflammation of the kidneys, which, at least according to my experience, is not a frequent disease in horses. You say: "The kidneys externally appeared pretty well, but the centre had a large streak of yellowish, fatty appearance." This large streak, undoubtedly, was nothing but the papillæ and the so-called pelvis, which have a yellowish color in any healthy kidney, as you can easily convince yourself. The "hard cut" you speak of is also normal, and not at all an indication of inflammation. Concerning the inflammation of the bladder, about the presence of which I must confess I have some doubt, unless it was caused by the introduction of the catheter, and concerning the condition of the water,—"very dark and oily, smelling very strong,"—we have to remember that the functions of all those nerves which proceed from the spinal marrow back of the seat of the disease, and which pass to and ramify in the organs of the posterior part of the body, urinary organs, and bladder included, were interrupted, which circumstance alone is well able to account for those changes. Further, the reddish appearance of the lungs you speak of is not inconsistent with a healthy condition of the same, and can prove, at most, only that those organs contained, at the moment of death, a good deal of blood. Of your other statements about the lungs, I cannot fully understand the meaning, but am decidedly of the opinion that the same, no matter whatever their meaning may be, cannot prove the existence of an inflammation of the kidneys. An inflammation of the lungs, with serous exudation, if that is meant,—lungs exhibiting a reddish color certainly are not "rotten,"—is frequently produced by pouring medicines through the windpipe into the lungs, and can be caused, also, by an excessive use of sweet spirits of nitre. What you call "blisters" is probably emphysema, a very frequent feature found in *post mortem* examinations, which, probably, is produced during the agony of death, especially when the animals have been in great distress immediately before they died, and when the muscles of the abdomen, which must be considered as the principal expiratory muscles, have been paralyzed or inactive.

That greenish yellow color of some parts of the breast, and the similarly colored fluid, probably have been the result of bruising (decubitus); otherwise the same must be considered as an indication of incipient putrefaction, but cannot be called mortification.

That the disease, in all probability, was not an inflammation of the kidneys, I have stated already.

As to the treatment, I will remark only, that a rational treatment of a sick animal forbids to give any medicines, and to perform any operation, unless it is with a full knowledge of the effect upon the patient, and for the purpose of accomplishing a definite and desirable object. Another requisite of a rational treatment, which is of not much less importance, especially in a case like yours, consists in causing to the patient just a little excitement and irritation as possible. Whether the treatment of your mare has been in accordance with the above requisites, I will leave to your own judgment to decide.

VETERINARIAN.

ART.

—During the reign of anarchy under the Communists in Paris, in May last, a large part of the various collections of art-works gathered by Prince Napoleon were destroyed by the fire at the Palais Royal. That portion of the combined collections which was saved is to be sold by auction by Messrs Christie, Manson & Woods, of King street, St James's Square, London, on the 9th of May. The following abbreviated account of the paintings and other works of art destroyed is interesting: "Among the pictures were some by Paris Bordone, Moretto, Paolo Veronese, Innocenzo da Imola, the Pordenone, Luini, Lippi, Altobello Melione, Pollajuolo, Previtali, the Sodoma, Perugino, Carpaccio, Tintoretto and Guardi's, from Count Correr's gallery, altogether nearly forty works; then drawings by Giulio Romano, Greuze, Watteau, the 'Sitting of the Convention Nationale' when Louis XVI.'s death was voted, by P. Chenavard; the celebrated 'Dying Drummer Barra,' one of the finest works of David d'Angers, a terra-cotta figure of a 'Triton,' by Giovanni de Bologna, and other sculptures; a magnificent terra-cotta altar-piece, in the Della Robbia style, which had for years been in the Altavanti family chapel of the San Pancrace church in Florence; a large number of Majolica dishes, plates, cups of the Faenza Gubbio, Urbino, Pesaro and other manufactures; Italian, German, and Spanish arms, or pieces of armor; finally, numerous Japanese and Chinese porcelains, bronzes, and jades." Of the various articles enumerated in the catalogue are rare furs, services of engraved glass, porcelain, dinner and desert service, silver, ornamental bronzes, ancient and modern arms and armor, guns, marbles, Urbino ware, Castel Durante ware, Caffagiolo ware, Deruta ware, Faenza ware, Marches ware, Trevisa ware, Castilli ware, Venice ware, Savona ware, Capo di Monte ware, and Rouen ware. The collection of engravings and paintings will be sold on May 11. Among the masters represented are F L Roux, Germann Bonn, F. Kneber, Joseph Vernet, A. Bronzino, Giuliano Bugiardine, Cima da Conegliano, Lorenzo Costa, Lorenzo Lotto, Andrew Mantegna, Paris Bordone, J. B. Marone, Bernardino Penturicchio, Sebastiano Del Piombo, Francesco Raibolini, Squarcione, Bernardo Zenale, Francesco Zurbaran and Giovanni Bellini.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 6—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅝; Bonds—'65, 92½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 92¼.

PARIS, April 6.—Rentes 55f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@28s 6d. Corn, 28s.

Cheese, 70s.

Cumberland middles, 29s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, April 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 7,200; market very dull, and dragging from the beginning to the end; supply much too large for the demand. Western men all losing heavily. Prices off fully ½c on good, while common and inferior are ½c to ¾c lower than last week. Very few sold, even at the decline. Henry Rosenthal sold 80 Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 6½@7c; 17, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 19, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 6¼c. B. C. Coon, 30 Illinois, averaging 1,220 lbs, at 6¾c; 9 selected, very fine, averaging 1,550 lbs, at 7¾c. W. Robbins, 30 Illinois, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 18, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 6½c; 35 New York oxen, averaging 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, 6c; 2 extra Ohio, averaging 2,730 lbs, at 8c. F. Eastman, 17 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 7½c. Rosenthal & Co., 67 Illinois, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6½c; 35, averaging 1,130 lbs, at 6¼c. S. Henry, 30 Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 6½c. C. Reynolds, 13 Illinois, averaging 1,250 lbs, 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,400; market dull and ¼@½c lower for good; ½@¾c on common; 7@10c for coarse wool, and 8@11c for fine.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; no sales.

Milch Cows—Sell from $35 to $65, and are very dull.

Veal Calves—6@8c for extra; but little doing.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—All good styles prints sell readily at 12c, passe styles at 11½c; While new effects of Dolly Varden command 12½@13c. Pacific Mills lawns are quick at 16½c; Dolly Varden do, 18c; Creton, new, 17½c; Dolly Varden 17½c; 1,400 organdies, 18@20c, the latter rates for new and popular styles. Pacific Mills percales are in beautiful effects, and are taken freely at 23½c; Oriental, 21c; Manchester 18c. Brown sheetings, best brands, are steady, at 14½@15c; 13½@14c for second. Brown drills of standard makes command 15@15½c; New York Mills muslins, 21@22½c; Wamsutta, 21c; White Rock, 16½@17c; Amoskeag jeans, 14½@15c for corset and browns.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—The East Liberty cattle market is dull; arrivals heavy. Best, 6½ to 6¾c; stockers, 4 to 5c. Prospect favorable.

Sheep market dull; arrivals light; prospects light. Best, 8½ to 8¾c; medium, 7 to 8c; common, 6 to 6½c.

Hog market dull; arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $4.80 to $4.90; Yorkers, 4½ to 4¾c. Prospects low.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6.—COTTON—More active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour shade firmer; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.45@6.75; common to good extra, $6.80@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.80; white wheat Western extra, $7.95@8.70; extra Ohio, $7.05@8.35; extra St. Louis, $7.35@10.25. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal in fair request; Western $3.65. Wheat less active; no receipts; winter red Western $1.70@1.75; white Western, $1.90. Rye dull; Western, 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 59,000 bu; Western mixed, 73@73½c; white Western, 75c. Oats more active; receipts, 38,000 bu; Western, 52@54c; Ohio, 54@55c.

EGGS—Quiet; 21@22c.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—In fair request at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Quiet; super pulled, 84c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@20½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet; Cuba muscovado, 38c. Rice firm at 8¾@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@12¾c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.12½@13.15; prime, $10.75; new prime mess, $12.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@26c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@19c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX spring, $6.75@6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.23. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $11.75. Lard—Prime steam, 8¾c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; short ribs middles, 6c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm. Rye, 88c. Corn firmer; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 65½@67c. Oats, 50@55c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—quiet and steady; mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard, 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.50@7.75. Wheat, steady; red, $1.69@1.71. Corn firm at 47c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 38@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant but unsettled; sales 4,100 at $13.00 for seller June, all city packed. No others wanted. The sellers to-day all have pork and intend delivering it. No sales on spot. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 4c; sides, 6¾, 6, 6¾c asked. No sales of importance. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6⅞@7c asked.

HOGS—Dull at $4.00@4.25.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour buoyant; Western superfine, $6.50@7.25. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active and scarce; mixed Western, 63@64c; yellow, 65c. Oats scarce and firmer. Rye steady at 98c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer. bulk shoulders, 5½@5¾c; rib sides, 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides, 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon, shoulders, 6½c, sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾c. Sugar cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 88½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm; winter, $1.80. Corn scarce at 72c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—HAY—Lower; prime, $30.00; choice, $33.00@34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced ½c; mess, 13½c; bacon firmer, 6½c, 7½c, and 7¾c; hams, S. C., 11½@14c.

COFFEE—Quiet and easier, ordinary, 18½c; fair, 19@19½c; good, 19½@20c; prime, 20½c.

COTTON—Very quiet; sales 1,000 bales; quotation nominal; good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 22c; middling, 22½c. Receipts, 2,155 bales; exports—Bremen, 1,666 bales; Philadelphia, 33 bales; stock, 134,636 bales.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20⅛; sight, 20¼ premium; gold, 10½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 6—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, a shade lower; extra, weak; No. 1, $1.62½. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand at 39c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 6—TOBACCO—Strong and active for all grades.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active at $7.25. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 59@60c. Barley, 75@80c. Rye, 85@90c. Oats, 52@55c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and prices nominally unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6¾c. Lard in tcs, 9 kegs, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand, and 1@2c higher; extra white Michigan, $1.75; amber, $1.69@1.69½; No. 1 red, $1.62; No. 2, $1.57@1.58½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 53½c; low, 53½c; Michigan, 53½c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 38½c; Michigan, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong; No. 1 red winter, $1.68; No. 2, $1.56. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 1, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; refined, 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sample lots, No. 2 red winter, $1.90. Corn better; in the east elevator, No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c; unchanged this side; No. 2, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 36½@37c. Barley firm; choice Iowa, 75c. Rye firm at 77@80c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $11.75 on the spot; $12.12½ seller June, delivered at Cincinnati. Bacon and bulk meats, only order sales. Lard wanted at 8½c.

HOGS—Dull at $3.75@4.50.

CATTLE—Dull and lower.

FINANCIAL.

A STANDARD SECURITY.

Public confidence in the Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been made manifest not only in supplying through their sale means enough to meet the current expenses of the prosecution of the work, but also in accumulating a fund sufficient to ensure that there will be no halting in the progress of this great enterprise. They have been bought both at home and abroad by Bankers, by Capitalists, and by Laborers, and have the following leading features:

1. The issue is limited to $50,000 per mile of road, the holders are exempt from United States tax, the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal in thirty years, and the interest (at the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co., of New York) semi-annually, 1st of January and July, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum—nearly 8¼ per cent currency. Denominations: Coupon, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Present selling price PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

2. The Bonds are a First and Only Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Earnings, and also on a Land Grant which, on the completion of the Road, will exceed 23,000 acres to each mile of track, or 500 acres of land to secure each $1,000 bond.

3. they are at all times receivable at *ten per cent premium* (1.10), in payment or exchange for the Company's Land at market prices—a provision which practically gives the holder of these mortgage bonds the power of foreclosure at will.

4. The proceeds of all sales of Land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or temporarily to the payment of interest thereon, if necessary. This provision will make the Railroad Company itself a constant and heavy purchaser of its own securities in the open market from the time the road is completed until the bonds mature or are all bought in. The effect of this will naturally be a steady rise in the value of the bonds.

EXCHANGING U. S. 5-20s.—In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in *all* its 5-20s, and substitute a low interest bond, many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third.

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THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest.
JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.
Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transshipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 5, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. & J. CASEY,
At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

WATCHES.

MARION
U.S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 264 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT.
100 ft. north of North-av. Bridge, on east side of North Branch, dock new, to be leased for a term of years, cheap. Inquire of WM. S. JOHNSTON, Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between A. E. Johnson and P. Peterson, under the firm name of "Scandinavian Emigrant Agency," is hereby mutually dissolved.
A. E. JOHNSON,
P. PETERSON.

SHAWLS.

The Popular West Side Retail House of HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
W. Madison & Aberdeen-sts.,
Will exhibit, on Monday, an entire new variety of Shawls, in Paisley, Broche, Cashmere, and Reversible Ottomans.
Among these are 200 beautiful Spring Shawls, in variegated stripes, at Five Dollars. Children's Pique Suits, and a variety of Embroidered Jackets and Talmas, at our usual reasonable prices.

SHAWLS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
Will exhibit TO-DAY, the finest line of
FRENCH STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS
Opened this season, all new, fresh goods, just received; elegant styles, splendid colorings, and at popular prices.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted for Cash.
Claims against Knickerbocker, Merchants', and Firemen's Insurance Co.'s of Chicago, by
A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st.

Corn Exchange National Bank,
Of Chicago.
APRIL 8, 1872.
On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE Commercial National Bank
OF CHICAGO.
APRIL 4, 1872.
On and after this date (until our new office on the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. is completed) the office of this Bank will be at the First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.
The Annual Meeting
of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial package free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., OMAHA, Neb., March 16, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department of the United States Army the following stores delivered at the United States Commissary storehouse in Omaha, Neb., or at the usual places of delivery in Chicago or St. Louis, on or before the 20th day of May, 1872, viz.:
40,000 pounds of bacon, clear sides, in gunnies.
2,124 barrels of flour, in round hoop oak barrels, full head lined.
36,000 pounds of white beans, choice hand-picked, in round hoop oak barrels, full head lined.
2,400 pounds of split peas, in round hoop oak barrels, full head lined.
18,300 pounds of rice, in barrels full head lined.
1,500 pounds hominy, in barrels full head lined.
53,000 pounds of coffee, (green,) in double sacks.
132,450 pounds of "C" sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's, in barrels full head lined.
5,100 gallons of whiskey vinegar, free from adulterations, of strength requiring 35 grains of bi-carbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce, in new full hooped oak barrels, with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, and bungs capped with tin.
14,000 pounds of adamantine candles, full weight sixes or eights, in boxes strapped.
34,000 pounds of soap, free from adulterations, hard and dry, in boxes strapped.
33,000 pounds of salt, clean and dry, fine grain, in barrels full head lined.
2,350 pounds ground black pepper, free from adulterations, in full weight four ounce papers, packed in boxes strapped, containing 25 lbs. net.
Proposals for delivery at Omaha should be addressed to the undersigned at Omaha, Neb.; for delivery at Chicago, to Major R. Macfeely, C. S., Chicago, Ill.; and for delivery at St. Louis, to Captain G. B. Penrose, C. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Proposals will be received, subject to the usual conditions heretofore published.
Proposals for all articles (except bacon) must be accompanied by samples put up in paper or tin boxes, plainly labelled on the side. Samples sent by express must be prepaid.
Proposals should be made on the blank forms to be obtained from either of the Commissaries named.
J. W. BARRIGER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:
For $500,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.
For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.
These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."
The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $3,500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $250,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but $400,000 of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, therefore there can be no better security offered to capitalists.
Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Proposals for Stationery.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of stationery as may be required in the Department of Texas, from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873.
Blank forms of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Q. M. Dep't of Texas.

FOR SALE.

Seed Potatoes.
York State growth Early Rose, Goodrich, Harrisons, Peerless. Quality and condition guaranteed. Also, top onion sets all in store.
FENTON & DODSON,
63 North Jefferson-st., 1 block north of Lake.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Bancroft Davis has finished the preparation of the American counter case, and will be ready to present it to the Conference at Geneva on April 17. In this work he has had the aid and advice of all the gentlemen connected with the management of our side at Geneva. The needed translation of our principal documents into such language as the various members of the Conference desired, is also about completed; so that, in case the Conference meets for business, the United States will be ready to go on in accordance with the terms of the Treaty.

[To the Associated Press.]

DUTIES ON PAPER.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following is the clause the Committee on Ways and Means has inserted in the Tariff bill:

That in lieu of the duties now imposed by the law there shall be levied and collected on printing paper used for books, magazines, and newspapers exclusively, of a size not less than 22x18 inches, 20 per cent ad valorem; on drawing, foolscap, imperial, letter, and note paper, 25 per cent ad valorem; provided that all paper imported under this act, cut into foolscap, medium cap, letter paper, and note paper sizes, to be used for any purpose whatsoever, except printing, shall be forfeited to the Government of the United States, and a fine not exceeding — shall be imposed in each case of violation of the provisions of this section; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this section be, and are hereby, repealed.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed bills for the relief of sufferers in the Chicago fire; to change the location of the First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, to the city of Morris, Illinois; to amend the thirty-second section of the act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxes, and Other Purposes."

GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House met in Committee of the Whole for general debate, and several speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. Mr. Dana and his counsel were not present. Rear-Admiral Boggs was examined by Secretary Robeson. He testified that he had been in the navy forty-five years. Was President of the Board which examined the Secor claims. Considered them fair and according to contract. He examined them and found they had not been paid. Similar claims were paid Miles Greenwood under Secretary Welles. All claims were ordered to be treated alike. In the allowance of the Secor claims, everything not under contract was thrown out. Witness thought the Board of which he was President did not include any of the allowances of the Marchand Board. In 1869 the Board concluded that the law of 1868, which allowed Secor, Perrine & Co. $115,000 in full settlement, did not apply to the case; but as the members were not lawyers, the question was for the Department to settle. The Board allowed Miles Greenwood payment extra to his contract. The same allowance was made as to the Tippecanoe, which was a boat similar to those of the Secor. Chief Engineer Loring, who was one of the Boggs Board, was examined by Secretary Robeson, and testified that the same work was done by the Secors as on the Tippecanoe. The extras were not in the bill previously paid the Secors. All work was extra to the contract. Did not know whether any bills presented by the Secors were marked, "rejected" by the former Board. The members of the Secor Company who appeared before the board was not sworn as to his account. The Board took no declaration other than those of officers who composed it. And the fact that similar payments were made on other monitors. Mr. King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was examined by Secretary Robeson, and testified that the Board was authorized by Congress. Under the direction of Secretary Welles the claims of the Secors were ruled out as not coming within the rules. Witness went to Europe on his own motion. He had some difficulty in obtaining leave of absence. Mr. Archer remarked that it appeared from the report of the Marchand Board that $321,195 had been paid the Secors for work over and above their contract prices. Witness said that he presumed that statement was correct. Mr. Archer said that the Secors received $115,000 cash and $93,000 besides.

Mr. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, testified that he was the officer having the ultimate decision of accounts. When vouchers came to him for the payment of $93,000 to Secors, his impression was that the allowance was a mistake. He took them up to the Secretary of the Navy, called his attention to the law of 1868, and he and witness went over the law together. Both came to the same conclusion, that the acts of 1867-'68 were completely *in pari materia*, and must be construed with regard to each other; that the award made by the Board acted only on claims that could not be allowed by the Department outside of contract, being in the nature of damages. Witness became satisfied with the view taken by the Secretary, and had no doubts of its correctness, since the law of 1868 said $155,000 should be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of these vessels, upon which the Board made an allowance, as per their report, under the act of March 2, 1867. There was no need of the intervention of Congress, as there was a large balance due the Secors. Witness was entirely satisfied, and passed the vouchers. It was not unusual to reopen accounts. It was sometimes done, if it was supposed claims were just. He never had any direction from the Secretary of the Navy to favor anybody, but he received a letter from the Secretary, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Mr. William Ingham, of the firm of Shoemaker & Ingham, coal dealers, of the City of Philadelphia, is a son of a personal friend of my own, and is known to me as a gentleman of character and responsibility. I shall be glad if his firm can have a fair opportunity to supply coal, when the same is required to be purchased for the use of the Navy—subject, of course, to the provisions of the law on that subject and to the best interests of the country. Very truly yours, GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of Navy.

To Mr. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Purchasing Paymaster, Philadelphia.

There are no middle-men who make purchases for the Navy Department in Philadelphia. There never was an order given to witness to purchase coal from either of the Cattells, or that they should buy coal for him. He had purchased flour from A. G. Cattell & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants, at various times, to send on board ships going to sea or for baking bread in the Navy Yard, the whole amount of purchases being $3,159.38 to date. Witness never employed anybody to buy coal for him.

THE SENATE INDIAN COMMITTEE

to-day authorized Senator Stevenson to offer an amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing for the sale of Lake Flambeau, and Lake Court O'Reille and Chippewa Indian reservations in Wisconsin, and the concentration of all Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin on the remaining reservation, known as the La Porte or Bad River reservation. The reservations to be sold comprise six townships, covered with valuable pine timber. The reservation for Fond du Lac contains about 100,000 acres, and is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Committee also voted to propose another amendment to the same bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the purchase of the southern part of the Ute reservation in southwestern Colorado. This reservation comprises some 14,000,000 of acres. The part desired for purchase contains some valuable deposits of gold and silver. The committee also voted to report on the amendment appropriating about $50,000 for the payment of annuities due the bands of Pottawattomie Indians under various treaties, some of which date back to 1795. Senator Buckingham has had the claim under examination for nearly a year, and the committee voted in accordance with his recommendation.

Great Britain and Her Colonies.

HAMILTON, ONT., April 6.—Hon. William McDougall, formerly a member of the Ottawa Government, and late Lieutenant Governor, in a lecture last night, stated that while in England he had discussed the position of Canada as affected by the relations between England and the United States, with Cardwell, Earl Granville, Gladstone and Adderley, Under Secretary for the Colonies in the previous Government, and the conclusion they had come to was this: That all parties recognized the change that had taken place in the position of Great Britain, and were anxiously preparing, in every possible way, to meet the new state of things. He had been forced to the conclusion that her policy was not to abandon the colonies, nor to act so as to drive them away from their allegiance, but to prepare them for maintaining their own position by means of their own right hands; to make them conscious that, if an attack was levelled against them, they must depend mainly, if not altogether, on their own resources to resist it, failing in which, they must be prepared to accept the consequences, whatever they might be, which followed invasion and conquest. Speaking for himself, and speaking freely, frankly, truthfully, he was of opinion that the union of these provinces was a preliminary step for the establishment of a single Government in British America, which would enable us, when the moment arrived, when necessity pressed on us, to maintain a separate, independent existence among nations. He believed that that idea was present to the minds of those who took part in that change; but, because they foresaw the inevitable contingencies, was it to be charged that they were disloyal, as had been hinted? He took the position that these men were not open to any such condemnation. He referred to the phrase of Lord Monck about "a new nationality;" to Lord Lisgar's declaration that alliance should now take the place of allegiance, as well as to repeated observations of the leading newspapers of England, to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based on a correct understanding of the opinion in the mother country. The whole drift of that opinion was that connection with Canada was a source of embarrassment from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible; and if English statesmen and the English press discussed the question so unreservedly without being subject to imputations of disloyalty, it could not be charged against the public men of Canada that they were wanting in loyalty because they recognized the actual position of affairs. The speaker was frequently applauded.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The brewery of Paul Hauser, at Fond du Lac, Wis., was burned on Saturday, causing an uninsured loss of $10,000.

—The Mormon Republican Convention, at Salt Lake, elected Frank Fuller and Thomas Fitch delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and George A. Smith and William Jennings, alternates. A platform was adopted indorsing the principles of the Administration party.

—Red Cloud and his band were in council at the Agency in Dakota, on March 22, and declared for peace.

—A Columbus (S. C.) despatch says that a riot took place there on Thursday evening, the provocation being the firing of a pistol shot into a Republican procession in celebration of the Mayoralty victory. Troops had to suppress the mob.

—The Republican State Central Committee met on Saturday, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Senator B. F. Rice, the Chairman, presiding. Failing to agree, the Clayton members, consisting of Governor Hadley, Judge McClure, General S. Scott, and W. W. Wilshire, withdrew, when the Committee filled the vacancies, and has called a State Convention for the 22d of May.

—Joseph Baker, a prominent commission merchant of Cincinnati, was found on Saturday morning in his bedroom with his throat cut. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

—Aristede de la Vigne, a well-known cotton merchant of New Orleans, a native of France, aged 39 years, fell into the river from the ship Cameo and was drowned.

—William Cullen Bryant has reached New Orleans, on his return from Mexico.

—A. H. Bennett, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Davenport, Iowa, and seven Republican Aldermen chosen.

—A bill to enable the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its stock by buying in and cancelling certificates, excited a brisk discussion in the New York Assembly on Saturday. It was finally ordered to a third reading. The Assembly adopted the concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution relative to appropriations and taxation, so as to prohibit sectarian appropriations.

—F. M. Mahon, Financial Agent of the Memphis Water Works Company, has concluded a contract with a Cincinnati firm to ship immediately to Memphis 9,000 tons iron water pipe (22 miles) for said water works, to be paid for by first mortgage bonds on the works.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Soon after the opening stocks became unsettled and declined. The market closed very weak, with a marked decline in prices. There was a general pressure to sell. Union Pacific led the downward movement, declining from 40 to 37½. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ½ to 2 per cent, and was most prominent in New York Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, Ohios, C., C. & I. C., Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Boston, Hartford & Erie.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent to the close of bank hours, and loans were made at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. After bank hours the demand continued, and late in the day money was loaned at ¼ per cent to 1.

GOLD.

The gold market closed quiet and steady at 110¼ to 110⅜.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was stronger and higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@101¾; Union Pacific firsts, 91⅞@91¾; land grants, 81⅞@82; incomes, 86½@87.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW TRIAL FOR DR. EVANS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Dr. Lookup Evans, who was sentenced, some time since, to three years in State Prison, for medical malpractice, gave bail in $10,000 to-day to await a new trial, which has been accorded him by the Court of Appeals.

THE SMALL-POX.

There were nineteen additional cases of small-pox reported yesterday, two of which were found concealed. Three deaths to-day; 33 during the week.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

A verdict was given Mrs. Rosa Kelly, to-day, for $5,000 for the loss of her husband by the explosion of the steamer Westfield in July last.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT

met to-day and adjourned over to Tuesday, by which time it is expected that the District Attorney will have determined as to the formation of the Court under a new decision. Already papers are made out praying for the release of a very large number of prisoners by the Special Sessions.

COUNTERFEITING.

Government detectives to-day arrested John Morehead on charge of counterfeiting. Young Izzy Lazarus and Frank Mulvey, who were arrested on the same charge during the week, gave information implicating Morehead, who is said to be an extensive operator.

CASE OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

A. T. Stewart testified before the Judiciary Committee to-day concerning the disposition of the fund which had been subscribed to assist in the re-election of Judge McCunn. H. B. Claflin testified concerning the Binninger estate case, and a lawyer testified to the retention of certain Fenian moneys by a receiver appointed therefor by McCunn, and with whom, it is alleged, McCunn was in collusion.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

No bench warrants have thus far been served upon any of the persons indicted for whiskey frauds. The appearance of the parties has been voluntary.

PERSONAL.

Prince Nabeshima, of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by his suite, left to-day for Europe.

A SMALL-POX REFUGEE.

Thomas Flinter told the Health Officer to-day that he had just been driven away from Auburn, New York, because he was attending a small-pox patient there.

INDIANA.

Railroad Collision—Death—Railway Survey.

FORT WAYNE, April 6.—Last night a cattle train, which left the Chicago Stock Yards yesterday afternoon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was run into at Valparaiso by the passenger train from Chicago. A Cleveland cattle dealer named Fisher, who was in the caboose of the cattle train, and the fireman of the passenger train were fatally injured—the former dying last night, and the latter this morning. Mr. Fisher was asleep in the caboose when the accident occurred. He was in charge of cattle he had purchased in Chicago yesterday, and of others also *en route* for other parties in Cleveland. Some of the cattle were injured, but none killed.

EVANSVILLE, April 6.—Col. James G. Jones, one of the oldest citizens of this city, and for nearly forty years a leading lawyer of Indiana, died last night. He has held a number of prominent civil and military offices.

The Evansville, Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo Railroad Company have located their road east from Kokomo through Jonesboro, Hartford, and Camden to New Corydon, and thence to Lima, Ohio.

ILLINOIS.

Fire at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 6.—A dwelling house belonging to Wade Hamilton, located on South Sandy street, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss near $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

PEORIA, April 6.—A fatal accident occurred at El Paso, yesterday. A freight train on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was passing that place, when a man named Albert Annett tried to climb into the caboose, and, failing in the attempt, fell off, the train passing over him, mangling his body horribly. It is said that he was intoxicated at the time.

The Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention, to-day appointed a Committee of nine citizens, irrespective of political parties, as a Committee of Reception for delegates and persons coming to the Convention in May. Three of these are Republicans, not of the Liberal party; three are German Reform Republicans, and the remainder are mixed. The consent of the whole Committee was first obtained. Half-fare arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroads. The Park Commissioners have granted the use of the Exposition Hall for the Convention. St. Louis announces that she will send 700 delegates to the Reunion and Reform Mass Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician, who is now in this city, states that Senator Trumbull has recently written a letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. Jaynes, of Springfield, Ill., in which he partly commits himself to the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be next President.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 6.—Prince Arthur will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major, and will go to India for two years.

Disraeli has returned to this city.

PARIS, April 6.—The Council of War at Versailles has sentenced the Vicar of Saint Eloi to two months' imprisonment, for causing the arrest of a number of persons by illegal means.

MADRID, April 6.—At the election in the town of San Lorenzo, in Catalonia, a mob attacked the polling place and completely stopped the election. The urns containing the ballots were demolished and the poll-lists scattered through the town. Several persons were injured, but no fatal results are reported. Considerable excitement existed in the town of Santiago, in Andalusia, caused by a priest appearing at the poll and attempting to vote, with a revolver in his hand. He was arrested, and the excitement subsided. Senors Rivero and Morel, candidates for the Cortes, were defeated.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The low barometer will move northwestwardly over lower Michigan, as quite a severe storm is preceded by diminishing pressure; thence to the lakes and Atlantic coast. The area of rain will extend eastward over the Middle States and southern New England by Sunday morning, and over northern New England during Sunday. Increasing brisk, easterly winds are probable for the upper lake region to-night, gradually backing to northwesterly, and increasing to brisk southeasterly for the lower lake region gradually veering to southwesterly, and increasing to brisk southeasterly for the lower lake region, gradually veering to southwesterly. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley by Sunday morning, and extend eastward to Lake Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia by Sunday evening. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

Extraordinary Fatality in a Virginia Family.

From the Leesburg (Va.) Mirror, March 27.

On Monday last a little daughter of Mrs. Emily Lloyd, of this town, aged about 4 years, died after a brief illness. About four years ago, the father, Mr. Charles E. Lloyd, died of pneumonia, leaving a wife and four children, two boys and two girls. A few months after his death the two boys sickened and died rather suddenly. Four or five weeks ago one of the girls also sickened and died, and on Monday the fourth and last child died, as before stated, after two days' illness. All of the children were similarly affected, and all of them died apparently from the same cause, leaving the widow and mother to mourn the loss, in four short years, of her entire household treasures. On Tuesday, at the instance of R. M. Bentley, Recorder, a jury of inquest was summoned by Officer B. K. Atwell, and they examined several witnesses, among them Mrs. Lloyd, the mother of the dead child, Julian A. Hutchinson, Drs. Cross, Mott, and Edwards, and a negro girl in the employment of Mrs. L. The jury was then adjourned, to afford time for a *post-mortem* examination of the body.

More Criminal Recklessness.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

In the town of Otis, Mass., the other day, a respectable young woman, Mrs. Ellen Turner, with her husband and daughter, a child of 5 years, was spending the evening at the house of her brother, Philo Clark. Father, mother, and child were sitting near each other when Clark came into the room with a gun in his hand. The little girl asked what he was going to do with it. "Shoot your mother," said he, and pointed the gun at her head. "Take good aim, Philo," said the lady. The child ran and clasped her arms around her mother's neck. The next instant Clark pulled the trigger and the gun went off, blowing his sister's head in pieces, and injuring the little girl's arm so that amputation was necessary. Clark was a steady man, was sober at the time, and was quite fond of his sister and niece. His only motive was a foolish desire to frighten the child, "in fun," and he had forgotten that he had reloaded his gun since firing it a day or two before. Of course he is overwhelmed with grief; but that does not restore his sister, give back to her maimed child the little arm that was cut off above the elbow, or console the bereaved husband for his loss.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 6.

In the local money market the week has been marked by increasing activity in the demand for loans. The banks accommodate all their regular customers yet, but in the open market money is getting scarce; first-class paper is taken at rates equivalent to 1 per cent per month, and some first-class mortgages have been sold within a day or two at rates equivalent to 10 per cent per annum.

Exchange is quoted at about par to 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

WHAT THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL PAY.

Those who have been investigating the affairs of the insolvent local insurance companies, with a view to finding out what they can pay, say that the Home will pay about 20 per cent, the Chicago Fire about 10 per cent, the Merchants' about 10 per cent, the Commercial 2 per cent, the Garden City 5 per cent, the Germania 7 per cent, and the Mutual Security from 8 to 10 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, 396 Wabash avenue:

BANKS	Bid.	Asked.
First National	127	....
Third National	....	130
Fourth National	106	....
Fifth National	127½	....
Commercial National	130	140
Cook County National	105	....
Commercial Exchange National	105	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	....	170
West Division Railway	....	172½
North Division Railway	85	100
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	....	97
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112

SALES

Sale of $8,500 Commercial Exchange National Bank at 105.

George C. Smith & Bro., bankers, have opened an office at 334 Wabash avenue, near Congress street. The office will be in charge of Mr. J. C. Ambler, a practical banker of many years' experience, and well known in this city.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '62	112¼	112¾
" '64	112¼	112¾
" '65	112¼	112¾
" '65 Jan. and July	111¼	111¾
" '67	112¼	112¾
" '68	113	113½
10-40s	108½	....
U. S. New Five Per Cents	108½	....
U S Currency 6s	115	115½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	110½
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	141
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Gold firm all day at 110¼@110⅜. Loans, 6 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. The daily clearings were $29,000,000. The export of specie for the week was $916,474.

Governments very steady on both calls, but transactions were very limited.

State bonds were dull, with no special feature of interest.

The money market was stringent to the close of bank hours. Loans were made at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. After bank hours the demand continued, and late in the day money was loaned at ¼ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $84,000 gold on account of interest, and $185,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The bank statement shows that the banks are in a weak condition. The net loss on the legal reserve reaches the large amount of $475,650. The banks now hold only $1,139,250 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Stocks opened strong, but declined on the second call. The market at the close was very weak, with a marked decline in price. There was a general pressure to sell. Union Pacific led the downward movement, declining from 40 to 37½. The decline in the balance ranged from ½ to 2 per cent, and was most prominent in New York Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Boston, Hartford & Erie. The decline was owing principally to the pressure for money.

Sterling—109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	112¼
Coups, '62	112¼	Coups, '68	113
Coups, '64	112¼	10-40s	108½
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6s	115
Coups, '65, new	111¼	New 5s	115½
State bonds:			
Missouris	95	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	67	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	93½	New Jersey Central	110
Western Union Tel.	73½	St. Paul	61½
Quicksilver	37½	St. Paul preferred	80½
Adams Express	93½	Wabash	78½
Wells & Fargo Ex.	79	Wabash preferred	88
American Express	73	Fort Wayne	96
United States Ex.	71½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	63½	Terre Haute pref.	56
New York Central	98½	Chicago & Alton	116½
N Y Central scrip	92½	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	62½	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie preferred	80	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	90
Harlem	113	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	132
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93½
Reading	116½	Indiana Central	31½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	82½	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Northwestern pfd	95½	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	115	Del. & Lack	109

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,525	4,260	4,429	5,726
Wheat, bu	1,725	10,905	13,430	66,905
Corn, bu	47,215	20,670	20,890	87,205
Oats, bu	18,430	21,615	40,308	8,077
Rye, bu	605	2,525	1,200	....
Barley, bu	2,510	3,270	8,348	2,018
Grass seed, lbs	43,140	69,580	40,853	26,667
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	19,500	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,500	23,700	....	20,520
Cured meats, lbs	197,168	58,380	711,420	301,506
Beef, brls	....	510	....	10
Pork, brls	228	241	1,620	70
Lard, lbs	20,260	170,350	130,963	145,395
Tallow, lbs	18,790	19,050	....	....
Butter, lbs	41,770	28,480	10,300	20,380
D. hogs, No	44	8	....	....
Live hogs, No	3,925	2,192	2,653	2,050
Cattle, No	1,538	2,570	2,848	2,018
Sheep, No	489	453	1,234	1,704
Hides, lbs	112,834	111,550	62,020	27,250
High wines, brls	396	....	365	600
Wool, lbs	41,293	31,930	21,800	14,800
Potatoes, bu	7,410	5,909	1,519	1,425
Lumber, m	1,701	707	683	2,736
Shingles, m	1,920	2,744	1,303	2,389
Lath, m	400	....	37	277
Salt, brls	....	....	3,169	878

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 887 bu rye; 2,176 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected up to 10 o'clock this morning: 54½ cars and 5,900 bu corn; ½ car oats. Total, 28,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 6, 1872.	March 30, 1872.	April 7, 1871.
Flour, brls	29,001	25,436	24,731
Wheat, bu	14,866	13,853	62,290
Corn, bu	220,553	194,215	258,861
Oats, bu	75,182	85,440	88,220
Rye, bu	5,485	5,667	13,536
Barley, bu	15,150	27,150	12,818
Dressed hogs, No	335	931	139
Live hogs, No	28,833	34,481	14,423
Cattle, No	12,090	15,185	10,540
SHIPMENTS			
Flour, brls	21,205	16,716	29,787
Wheat, bu	57,661	32,515	860,594
Corn, bu	164,618	89,895	1,387,936
Oats, bu	126,857	100,902	32,840
Rye, bu	9,442	4,487	3,607
Barley, bu	43,122	56,639	10,294
Dressed hogs, No	18	3	....
Live hogs, No	23,829	31,761	13,951
Cattle, No	10,384	11,634	8,222

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	72	215
Pork, brls	536	3,150
Lard, lbs	142,700	1,182,480
Meats, lbs	677,138	4,076,390

The leading produce markets were quite active to-day, and prices were again higher, on both provisions and grain, with a strong pressure to buy. The weather was bad, and this helped prices on breadstuffs, at the same time that it interfered materially with the transaction of business out of doors. The street markets were quiet.

Lake freights were quiet, and nominally a shade firmer. Vessel owners were asking 13c to Buffalo, 18½c to Oswego, 19c to Kingston, and 20c to Ogdensburgh, all for corn by sail. Shippers were generally bidding ½c below those prices.

Provisions were active and stronger, pork advancing 10c per brl, and lard 5@10c per 100 lbs, from the quotations of last evening, while meats were more firmly held, though not inquired for to any great extent. The movement was a speculative one, though simultaneous in several of the leading markets in the country. The short interest on pork was scared into buying, and the longs unloaded liberally, as they did to a less extent yesterday. In lard the upward movement was helped by the advance in the gold premium, and the longs on the more immediate option bought freely for June, as well as the shorts. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller April, $11.70@11.75; do, seller May, $11.95; do, seller June, $12.10@12.12½; do, seller July, $12.25@12.30. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.30@8.35; do seller May, $8.45@8.50; do, seller June, $8.60@8.65; do seller July, $8.75. Dry salted meats at 3½@3¾c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; and 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½@5¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾@6⅞c for short clear, and 10@10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.70; 500 brls do at $11.67½; 565 brls do at $11.65; 500 brls do seller May, at $11.95; 1,000 brls do, at $11.90; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $12.15; 500 brls do at $12.12½; 1,250 brls do at $12.00; 20 tcs lard at $8.37½; 50 tcs do at $8.30; 250 tcs do at $8.35; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $8.65; 2,250 tcs do at $8.60; 500 tcs do at $8.57½; 750 tcs do at $8.55; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 3¾c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 40,000 lbs do at 5½c; 40,000 lbs rough sides at 5½c.

Flour was in fair demand on local account, but with no inquiry from shippers; whence low grades ruled dull, though wheat was stronger. The better grades were very firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (People's) at $9.50; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.65; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls red winters on private terms. Total, 1,450 brls. Bran was steady on cash lots, but easier for future delivery. Sales were 10 tons at $16.50, and 20 tons, to arrive, at $16.00, both on track. Also, 10 tons middlings sold at $18.00, on track.

Wheat was in active demand, and again 1@1½c higher, though quoted inactive in New York and unchanged in Liverpool. It was thought by some that the lowering weather had something to do with the further advance; but the real cause was probably the fact that our shipments are increasing, and orders for wheat are numerous, being sent from many places in every landward direction. As an instance of the shortness of stock in places that are ordinarily well supplied, it was noted to-day that some 28 cars were shipped on Thursday to Sterling, Illinois, for milling. There are many who now believe that stocks are barely sufficient to tide the country over till next harvest, independent of any European demand. The magnitude of the next crop is a secondary consideration, but even that crop if large on spring, will be light on winter, the absolute failure of which is assured in many parts of the winter wheat-growing sections, where the ground has been replanted with spring wheat. These considerations made wheat operators very bullish to-day, and in addition to a fair shipping demand there was quite a rush from the short interest, which would have made an unusually active market but for the fact that holders were very conservative. Not much wheat was offered. Seller May opened at $1.27½, improved to $1.28, fell back ⅛c, advanced to $1.28¼, and closed at $1.28½. Seller the month sold at $1.22½@1.23, closing at $1.23. Seller June sold at $1.29½@1.29¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.30@1.32, and rejected do at $1.05@1.07, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24; 35,000 bu do at $1.23½; 20,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.23⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.23; 10,000 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 800 bu No 3 spring at $1.17½. Total, 135,800 bu.

Corn was quite active, and averaged ⅝@¾c per bu higher, in sympathy with wheat; it was also quoted higher in Liverpool (by private advices) and firmer in New York. There was a liberal demand from all classes of buyers, many of those who sold short several months ago now filling in, while the shippers took hold of all offered. Near 1 o'clock the volume of offerings increased, and then the market sagged somewhat, but averaged very strong through the session. Seller May opened at 42½c, improved to 43½c, and closed at 43@43⅛c. Seller the month sold at 38¾@39c, closing at 38⅞@39c. Seller May and June sold at 42⅞@43c, and seller July at 44½@44⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 15,600 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 41½c; 1,200 bu do at 41¾c; 2,400 bu do at 41c; 5,000 bu do (regular) at 39c; 16,000 bu do at 39c; 15,000 bu at 38¾c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅞c. Total, 69,200 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and again ⅛c higher, being quiet, per force, because offerings were very light. Seller the month sold at 31@31¼c; seller May at 35¼@35⅜c; and seller June at 35½@36c; all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu (fresh receipts) at 33½c; 1,200 bu (regular) at 31½c; 1,200 bu at 31¼c; 10,000 bu at 31¼c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 1,800 bu do at 35c. Total, 14,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, with free sellers of regular No. 2, cash or seller the month, at 70c all through the session; and one or two sales at that figure. Cash sales were 1,200 bu No. 2, regular, at 70c, and 11,200 bu do at 69½c; strictly fresh receipts of do nominal at about 71½@72c.

Barley was very quiet, and steady at yesterday's medium quotation: at 50½c for regular No. 2; at 52@52½c for fresh receipts of do, and 45c for No. 3. Cash sales were 6,200 bu No. 2, regular, at 50½c, and 800 bu by sample at 65c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the provision and grain markets were quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged. The following was the result:

Mess pork, cash, $11.62½ bid, $11.90 asked; do seller April, $11.62½ bid, $11.85 asked; do seller May, $11.90 bid, $11.95 asked; do seller June, $12.05 bid, $12.15 asked; do seller July, $12.22½ bid, $12.30 asked.

Lard, cash, $8.40 bid, $8.45 asked; do seller May $8.40 bid, $8.55 asked; do seller June, $8.65 bid, $8.70 asked; do seller July, $8.65 bid, $8.80 asked.

Wheat, cash, $1.23¼ bid, $1.24 asked; do seller May, $1.28¾ bid, $1.28½ asked; do seller June, $1.29½ bid, $1.29¾ asked; do seller July, $1.28½ bid, $1.29½ asked; 10,000 bu No. 2 seller May sold at $1.28½; 20,000 do at $1.28¾; 5,000 bu do seller June at $1.29½.

Corn, cash, 15,000 bu sold at 39c, closed at 38½c bid, 39c asked; do seller last half April 41½c bid, 41¾c asked; do seller May, 10,000 bu sold at 43c; 10,000 bu do at 43½c, closed at 43c bid, 43⅛c asked; do seller May and June, 15,000 bu sold at 43c, closed at 42⅞c bid, 43⅛c asked; do seller July, 100 bu sold at 43¾c, closed 43¾c bid, 43⅞c asked; do seller July, 5,000 bu sold at 44½c, closed at 44½c bid, 44⅝c asked; do seller August, 5,000 bu sold at 45⅝c, closed at 45¼c bid, 46c asked.

Oats, cash, 31¼c bid, 31⅜c asked; do seller May, 35¼c bid, 35⅜c asked and do seller June, 35½c bid, 35¾c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 6.

BUTTER—The market for roll butter was dull, and prices were weak and tending lower. Common and medium packed was also quoted easier, as the demand is light and the supply is steadily increasing. Choice dairy, suitable for table use, continues firm, the daily arrivals proving barely sufficient to meet current wants. We make no change in our quotations: Strictly choice, dairy, packed, 25@28c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—An active inquiry exists for grain bags, and the market remains strong at full former rates. Other goods in the list were also moving freely. Prices range as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28@30c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business to-day was rather quiet, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather, but prices ruled firm and unchanged as follows: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—Met with a meagre inquiry and an easy feeling prevailed. We quote: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—As yet there is very little doing in this market, but holders are not disposed to effect sales except at full prices: Common at $40.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stalk, $80.00@120.00; hurl, $120.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—The cheese market is less buoyant than at the commencement of the week, owing to the slight decline in prices at the East, but as there is only a limited supply in store here, dealers are making no effort to stimulate trade, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Business was reported dull, the demand being chiefly in the shape of "quarter tons," and half tons, to meet current necessities, consumers looking for materially lower prices with the opening of navigation. The following are the prices, delivered: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The movement in this market was a small one,—the inquiry being chiefly for pork barrels. Following are prices ruling: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.55; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 42@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 per m; pork barrel; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 4@5c ⅌ set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—Business was only moderately active to-day, and prices ruled lower. We note sales at a range of 15@17c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—Lake fish are in short supply, not only here, but at the other lake ports, and as it will be fully six weeks yet before the new "catch" will be available, a sharp advance may reasonably be anticipated. The weakness noted for several days past in the market for salt-water fish has now "taken shape" in a decline of 25c per ½ brl, in mackerel, cod, and herring. We also note a reduction of 50c in California salmon, and revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.57@7.00; box herring, No. 1 35@40c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing new was developed in the market for goods coming under this head. A steady, fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new, Western, 8½@9½c; do, new Michigan, 10@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are scarce and higher. Oranges are active and advancing. Other fruits were quoted unchanged. Prices range as follows: Apples from store, $3.00@4.75; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $6.25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any important particular. Business is active—unusually so for the season—and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market for nearly all articles in the list. The stocks are complete in every department, and all orders are being filled with characteristic promptness. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23½c; good at 22½@23½c; common at 21@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29½c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; XC, at 11¾@11⅞c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 60@65c; extra, at 80@85c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed in this market to-day, the inquiry being chiefly of a local character. The offerings were not excessive, however, and former rates were firmly sustained. We repeat our list, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were firm and unchanged. There is a steadily, active inquiry, and the following quotations are thoroughly sustained: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11@12c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 15c; dry salted, 19@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ⅌ cent off.

HOPS—The demand was of a meagre character, and prices were almost nominal, sales being made at a range of 40@65c per lb for good to prime grades, and 5@20c for old descriptions. The stocks are in fair condition.

IRON AND STEEL—No new features were developed in the market to-day. Trade exhibited a fair degree of animation, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6½@6¾	
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8½	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report continued activity in the demand, and both foreign and domestic stock is being held with unabated firmness. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$.37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ⅌ lb	.45@ .48
Kip, ⅌ lb	.80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ⅌ ft	.26@ .29
City upper No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.24@ .26
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.28@ .31
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	1.40@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.45@ .48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—For Saturday a moderately large business was transacted, and full prices were obtained. The stocks are considerably reduced, and in some quarters it is with difficulty that orders are filled. We now quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was meagre at the decline noted yesterday.

A or Star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was quiet, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at the East. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. Following are the prices now current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do 12x12, $15.50; do 14x20, $16.00; do roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 47c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 42c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 6, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The stocks are small, and under a good demand, dealers were firm in their views at the advance noted yesterday. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d per keg, $6.25; 4d per keg, $6.50; 3d per keg, $7.25; fine 3d per keg, $8.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—The oil trade continues to improve as the season advances, and a better and firmer feeling seems to prevail. Turpentine and linseed are in light supply, but otherwise the stock is ample. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra, winter lard, 90c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.10; turpentine, 83@85c.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked, and under a light demand, prices favor buyers. We quote as follows: 45@60c for good Western, and at 90@95c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—As was the case on yesterday, the inquiry was chiefly for dressed chickens, and as the supply is not large, holders were firm in their views, at about yesterday's quotations. Ducks were almost unsalable. Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.25; turkeys do, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.12½ per dozen; small do, 60@$1.00.

SALT—This market was again active, and sales were quick at the annexed quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—The inquiry was small at about previous rates: Clover at $4.50@5.00 for common to prime, and $5.40@5.80 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 80@$1.00.

TEAS—In this department of trade there were few new features to note. Business continues slowly to improve, and the general market seems to be working firmer. There were no quotable changes in values: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, [illegible]; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The market was firm at former prices, the following quotations being firmly sustained all around:

CHEWING—Extra, 95@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@60c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market was rather quiet, and the indications are that prices will take a downward turn. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending April 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,681	5,160	1,881
Tuesday	1,661	4,032	1,720
Wednesday	2,567	6,742	2,042
Thursday	2,872	6,085	1,793
Friday	1,538	3,925	489
Saturday	401	1,858	284
Total	12,060	27,802	8,209
Same time last week	14,800	38,517	10,493
Week before last	12,783	38,100	9,330

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,341	3,533	1,304
Tuesday	1,291	4,474	....
Wednesday	1,378	5,195	150
Thursday	1,417	4,342	2,533
Friday	2,848	2,653	1,234
Saturday	977	3,248	693
Total	10,252	23,445	5,914
Last Week	11,532	31,310	6,983

The receipts of live stock for the first quarter of 1872, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year as follows:

RECEIVED, 1872:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	261,985	42,069
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,785	38,170
Total	139,247	900,956	122,042
RECEIVED, 1871.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	30,708	300,697	35,111
February	43,299	139,342	43,608
March	44,752	97,058	43,213
Total	118,759	537,097	121,932

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	58
To Dunkirk	49½	53½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—In sympathy with the Eastern markets, the cattle trade during the week under review, has been dull and unsatisfactory. The arrivals were some 2,800 less than last week, but so discouraging were advices from the markets below that shippers were slow to invest, and a steady accumulation of stock was witnessed. Under the increasing supply the market weakened, and since Wednesday values have depreciated an ⅛@¼c on common to good grades. In really choice cattle there was no appreciable decline, the few of this sort offered finding buyers at prices well up to those current a week ago. We have had fewer extra beeves than during last week, and with two or three exceptions there were no sales at over $6.75. Stock steers are still meeting with a good demand, and at the close of the week were salable at $4.00@3.75 for common light thin lots, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to prime droves averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. New milch cows continue in ample supply, and sell slowly at $25.00@50.00 per head—the outside quotation for choice. Calves are in moderate request at $3.75@6.00.

To-day the market was dull and weak for all descriptions, but especially so for rough half-fattened stock, of which the supply was largely composed. Neither Eastern nor local buyers seemed inclined to take hold, and sales were limited to a few hundred at $3.00@3.25 for inferior; at $3.75@4.75 for common, and at $5.00@5.50 for medium, to choice. We give the following as the closing:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5 year-old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—The leading features of the hog market remain without material change. The demand and supply were pretty evenly balanced, and prices have been subjected to but slight fluctuations, ruling comparatively steady at $4.10@4.20 for light, coarse, uneven, mixed lots at $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.50 for good to choice.

To-day there was a firm tone to the market. Buyers took hold liberally, and, as the supply was light, sellers were enabled to clear the pens at a shade better prices than prevailed yesterday, though the advance was not so marked as to make necessary a change in quotations. The market closed firm with all sold.

SHEEP—Prices are fully 75c@$1.00 per 100 lbs lower than a week ago, the decline being due to the unfavorable reaction in the principal Eastern markets, New York being quoted 1½@2c per lb lower. The receipts have been light, but there were few buyers, and trading was slow from the opening of the week to the close. We now quote common at $5.25@6.00; medium at $6.25@6.75; and good to extra at $7.00@8.00.

MARINE.

Captain David Evans, who for some time past has been in command of the revenue steamer Andy Johnson, has been ordered to Detroit to take command of the cutter General Dix.

—The following is a statement of vessels which entered and cleared in the district of Milwaukee during the month of March, 1872:

ARRIVALS.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Propellers	43	26,279	899
Schooners	23	1,391	55
Scows	1	55	4
	67	27,725	957
DEPARTURES.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Propellers	39	30,907	825
Schooners	36	2,545	149
Scows	1	55	4
Barges	1	487	7
	77	33,994	985

—There was nothing doing in the way of chartering grain vessels on 'Change on Saturday, and rates remain substantially the same as for several days past.

—At Sandusky, Thursday, Captain Monk laid the keel of the Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass ferry-boat. The boat will be 18 feet beam, 7 feet 8 inches deep, and 75 feet in length between perpendiculars. It is expected to have the boat finished early in June.

—The Bay City and Cleveland Transportation Company was organized a few days since, in Detroit, and the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: W. H. Stafford, of Port Hope; Clark Haywood, of Lexington; B. W. Jenness, of Cleveland; Thomas J. Christie, of Detroit, and R. J. Carney, of Bay City. Clark Howard was elected President, and Thomas S. Christie Secretary and Treasurer. The general office will be in Bay City.

—The Toledo *Commercial* of Friday says: "Mr. Harrison Haynes, keeper of the light at West Sister, came to the city in a sail-boat on Wednesday. He reports ice still in the lake, but melting rapidly."

—A schooner named the Mary Learned is on the stocks at Sandusky. She will be launched in a few days.

—The following telegrams show the state of the weather on Lake Huron, Saginaw Bay, and River St. Clair:

AU SABLE, April 4.—Weather warm and clear; thawing. Wind south; gentle. There is a heavy body of ice around the shore.

HARRISVILLE, April 4.—The ice is going out; Thawing fast. Weather clear and warm; wind southeast.

TAWAS CITY, April 4.—The ice remains solid in Tawas Bay. Weather clear and pleasant; wind south.

ALPENA, April 4.—The ice is firm. Weather fine; thawing slowly.

BAY CITY, April 4.—It is thawing little to-day. No change in the condition of the ice. Weather clear and calm.

PORT HURON, April 4.—Weather clear and pleasant; wind light from the north. No ice in the river.

PORT HOPE, April 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. The lake is full of ice as far as the eye can reach. Wind north; light.

PORT AUSTIN, April 4.—No change. The ice extends as far as can be seen in every direction. Weather clear; wind southwest.

ALGONAC, April 4.—A large quantity of ice has passed down since yesterday; none running now. Wind north; weather clear.

—The Toledo *Commercial*, of Friday, contains the following items:

"Planking of the vessel building for Messrs. Williams & Hallaran, Thomas Southard and Captain Boyce, is about finished, and the craft will be ready to launch in a short time.

"The keel of the schooner building for Messrs. Locke, Austin & Sparks, of Buffalo, has been laid, and the work is progressing rapidly. As we have before stated, the vessels are A No. 1, full canal size, and will cost, when completed, about $22,000 each."

—At Detroit, the schooner N. Anderson has been chartered for the season, to carry lumber from Cheboygan, Mich., at the following rates: To Detroit, at $2.25, or Buffalo at $4 per m. at option of shipper. The lumber is all to be delivered on the rail.

—At Cleveland, the schooner Watchful has been sold by Margaret Hoose, to Gabriel Knight, for $4,500.

—There are three vessels on the stocks at Sheboygan for Chicago parties—all three-masted schooners. One for N. Ludington, which will carry 300,000 feet of lumber; one for Higgie & Jones, of 32,000 bushels of corn capacity, to cost $32,000; and one for Mr. Steel, with a carrying capacity of 220,000 feet. The vessel on the stocks at the same place for James Stinson, of Racine, will carry 220,000 feet of lumber. She will be a three-masted fore and after. At Green Bay, Mr. Albert Naer is building a full-sized canal schooner.

—The following table shows the date at which the first vessel passed through the Straits, and the first arrival at Buffalo for a series of years:

First Arrival at Buffalo.	Opening of Straits.
1860—April 17	April 12
1861—April 13	April 24
1862—April 5	April 17
1863—April 19	April 16
1864—April 14	April 22
1865—April 26	April 20
1866—April 28	April 20
1867—April 27	April 21
1868—April 11	April 20
1869—May 2	[illegible]
1870—April 16	April 17
1871—April 1	April 2

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:20 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:27 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Halsted and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:25 p m	9:15 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sundays excepted. Mondays excepted. Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., Sixteenth-st. and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. §On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 41 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices 484 Wabash-av. and 18 South Canal-st.
Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 280 East Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 458 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 669 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 58 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 306 E. Lake.
Rags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 131 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 29 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 206 W. Rand. & 488 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—57 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 32 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 68 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 132 to 137 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal-st. and 209 Wabash-av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 63 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 166 S. Canal & 524 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 369 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 49 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 489 Wabash-av.
EMERSON & CO., 29 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 90 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 548 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
THOS. FEARY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 32 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 282 and 284 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr'l.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 206 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 264 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
G. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 779 Wabash-av.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 359 State-st, cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, State-st.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., Michigan-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 239 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.
EDWIN BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 517 State-st., Room 4.
F. & A. JAEGER, 78 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ARNEY, 149 and 151 Michigan av.
OVITT, SIMMONS & MARTIN, 204 E. Madison-st.
R. E. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 352 Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.
Dentist.
J. E. BELL, 327 Wabash-av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 800 Michigan av.
C. W. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 830 Park av.
E. NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 353 Wabash av., cor. 12th.
A. S. REBER, 350 Wabash-av.
J. F. THOMPSON, West Washington-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 884 Wabash-av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 38 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 285 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 123 & 125 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 393 State-st., and 93 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 35 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury-st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 252 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th-st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 298 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 254 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 128 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 236 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 18 and 19 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 24 & 26 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 280 W. Washington. Succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., 229-231 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, Michigan-av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 123 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 35 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River-st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 736 State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Market.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 23d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 23 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 720 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, 133 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 293 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKWOOD (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, S. W. Lake-st. cor. Clinton.
MERKLEY, ALLING & CO., 350 and 352 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 281 and 283 State-st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 480 Wabash-av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 145 Michigan-av.
MACKENZIE, 379 Wabash-av., and 75 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 273 Mad., nr. Market.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington-st.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 42 & 44 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 48 South Canal-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois-st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 74 State-st.
Insurance (Fire).
C. W. BARRETT & CO., 329 Wabash and 18 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilney & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 403 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 575 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 375 Wabash-av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 46 South Green-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Kerby), Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 672 Wabash-av.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 76 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 150 to 156 South Canal-st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 261 West Madison.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, West Madison-st.
C. F. RAPPEL & CO., 273 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash-av. and 22d st.
J. H. MAYO & CO., 462 State-st and 27 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 455 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 24 W. Madison-st.
REDDIN & HAMILTON, 548 State-st., & 268 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 382 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 501 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 200 Mich. av., near Congress.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress-st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 325 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 489 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 382 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 43 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 18 Canal-st. Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, 121 LaSalle-st. Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 383 Wab. av.
RIGBY & JOHNSON, 197 Twenty-second-st.
HENRY WALLER, 126 West Washington-st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. WALLER & SON, 52 South Canal-st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 267 West Lake-st.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 25 and 27 South Canal-st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & BAY, 677 and 679 State-st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph-st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. CARLTON & CO., 53 and 61 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 28 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYRON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 818 Wabash-av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av. near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & HEITZ, 237 State-st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 6 Eldridge ct., rear 540 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 34 E. Mad.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph-st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 45 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 348 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 37 South Jefferson-st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 87 So. Jefferson-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 67 and 69 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 36 & 38 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 175 West Madison-st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 968 Wabash-av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash-av.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 832 Prairie-av.—A. G. BEEBE, Park av.
LYMAN WARE & J. S. SHERMAN, 364 State-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 380 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 451 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.
ROOT & CADY, 607 Wabash-av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 576 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 218 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON & CO., 84 and 86 S. Canal-st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 15 West Lake-st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., foot Adams.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 266 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan av.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 463 Wabash av. & 29 West Randolph.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., West Washington-st.
J. A. KIMMEL & CO., 23 S. Halsted-st.
MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 179, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
WILLIAMS, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
F. E. MUNSON (Iron Roof), 37 S. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 443 State-st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 23 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Sash, Doors, and Blinds.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., cor North Desplaines-st.
Saws (Circular and Mill Tooth).
N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 23 and 25.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 44 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, South Halsted.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted-st.
ELLIPTIC, 262 West Madison-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 32 W. Randolph-st. cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 138 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 261 Wabash-av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 23 S. Halsted-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible]
WILLCOX & GIBBS, [illegible]
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 36 South Canal-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. F. FOGG & CO., 227 and 229 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 33 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 18 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, S. Water, cor Lake.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 339 Wab. av. and 27 W. Madison.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G, 231 West Lake-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 12 State-st.
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 290 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 286 and 288 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 31 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Teas.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
B. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake-st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HERGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 636 West Madison-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 477 Wabash-av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 597 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. HYDE & CO., 23 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 61 Market st, Up. Bk.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 24 State-st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Mont'l & Old Line), 78 Market.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 470 Wabash and 44 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 339 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 233 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 38 Curtis, near Madison st.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 176 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 264 and 278 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 25 East Jackson-st.
Wire Cloth and Netting.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av & Adams.
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 217 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
SOUTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 13 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 284 W. Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

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Monday Morning, April 8, 1872.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Among the surprising results of the Chicago fire, none is more surprising than the unprecedented impulse which has been given to real-estate transactions. While other branches of business have rallied, and fully reached their ante-fire level, real-estate business has surpassed its old level. Immediately after the fire, and during a period of three or four weeks, it stood still; then commenced to rally, and has grown steadily and rapidly ever since, and now it is larger, healthier, and more active than at any time in the history of the city. The largest aggregate of transfers for any one week in this city, previous to the fire, was about a year ago, when the volume of sales reached $1,500,000, while, during the last week, the aggregate reached $1,619,307, the largest ever made in this city. Of this amount, there were 225 transfers, amounting to $1,487,032, within the city limits, the remainder, representing $132,175, being of suburban property, showing that the great bulk of these transfers were made for permanent improvement.

This condition of the real-estate business is in every way significant, as it is the key to the general condition of the business of the city, and argues a future development, which will exceed our most sanguine expectations, in the general bulk of business, the growth of population, and the increase of values of every description. Looking back to the two or three weeks immediately succeeding the fire, our readers will remember the general depression which was felt in business circles. He was called a very sanguine man who predicted that the burnt district would be rebuilt in ten years. Many of our heaviest property-owners were uncertain whether they could ever rebuild again, and it was the general impression that the city had been put back twenty-five years, and that every citizen who had been at the top of the ladder had got to commence at the bottom and climb up again. As for real estate, the records had all been burned up, and it was the impression there could be no transfers, neither could a man go ahead and build, because he had no title to his property, and could borrow nothing on it, and, consequently, every land-owner in Chicago helped to fill the papers with plans for re-establishing title, and the Legislature has labored through a whole session with the same end in view. But, somehow, real estate got transferred without legislation and transferred to an extent never dreamed of, as may be seen by the regular reports of sales, and the ten solid columns of "real estate for sale" in a single issue of THE TRIBUNE. Now, however, that the necessary legislation has been effected by the passage of the Burnt Records bill, we may look for a still further increase in the volume of sales, as foreign capitalists will have confidence to invest here, since titles are doubly secured.

It has been already shown in our real estate columns, by the institution of comparisons, that real estate, notwithstanding its value for business purposes and the unprecedented activity of the demand, is proportionately lower than corresponding real estate in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which shows a healthy condition. This fact, coupled with the equally important fact that the city, while it has destroyed a certain amount of material values, did not destroy the channels of trade, the natural demands for business, and the necessity, which both nature and reason imposed, that commerce must exist here, as the main outlet for the products of the Great West—is full of promise for the future. Foreign capital is already seeking investment here in large amounts. New railroads are asking for admission to accommodate the great increase of exchanges between the East and the West which must inevitably ensue. Population is steadily growing and keeping pace with business, and the two will for a long time combine to keep up the demand both for high and low-priced property. Chicago will soon be a larger and more prosperous city than before, and a handsomer one than it would have been had there been no fire at all. We would not, however, advise St. Louis and Milwaukee to burn themselves up in order to improve their looks.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN LAW.

The Legislature, before adjourning, reached a conclusion on the subject of eminent domain, which, perhaps, is as near substantial justice as can be obtained by human enactment upon a subject where there are so many opposing interests. The bill provides, substantially:

1. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation; that, in all cases where such compensation is not made by the State, it shall be ascertained by a jury.

2. That in all cases where the right to take private property for public use without the owner's consent, or the right to construct public roads, or railroads, canals, etc., or to damage property not actually taken, has been conferred by law upon any corporate or municipal body or person, and no agreement as to the compensation can be made with the owners, or in case the owner cannot make such agreement, or he is unknown, or a non-resident, the person authorized to take or damage such property, may apply to the Judge of the Circuit or County Court, by filing a petition setting forth all the facts, and praying the Judge to cause an assessment of the compensation to be paid to the owner. The service of summonses, publication notices, and other like proceedings, shall be the same as in chancery. The petitions may be heard in vacation, but no cause shall be heard sooner than ten days after notice to defendants. While any number of parcels of property in a county may be included in one petition, the compensation for each shall be assessed seperately, by the same or different juries.

3. In cases fixed for hearing of petition in vacation, the Clerk of the Court at the time of issuing summons to defendants, shall write the names of sixty-four disinterested freeholders, on as many slips of paper, and from them shall select, by lot, twelve persons, to serve as jurors, who shall thereupon be summoned to act as jurors. The right of challenge of jurors in these causes, and all other proceedings relating to the impaneling of a jury, shall be the same as in all other civil cases. The jury, at the request of either party may go upon the land, and examine the same, but no benefit or damages which may accrue to land or property affected shall be set off against or deducted from the compensation which the jury may find to be just. Upon the rendering of the verdict, the Judge shall order that the party may, upon making the compensation found to be due, enter upon such property and use the same. Cross-bills may be filed by persons claiming interest, and in all cases an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court. In cases where the owner shall appeal, the petitioner shall, nevertheless, have the right to enter upon and use the property, upon entering bond conditioned to pay such compensation as may be finally adjudged in the case. Payment shall be made to the County Treasurer, or directly to the person entitled thereto. While former acts of the present General Assembly are continued in force, all previous inconsistent laws are repealed, and this act is to be taken as providing a cumulative remedy. This act, it will be seen, does not touch the subject of special assessments for improvements in cities. That business remains subject to such laws as may be in force under the other provisions of the Constitution, by virtue of which cities may be authorized to make public improvements, and assess the whole, or any portion, of the cost thereof upon adjoining or contiguous property specially benefitted thereby. But the law relates to all public improvements where private property is taken or damaged, and, in such cases, it requires that full compensation shall be made, without any deduction for benefits that may result to the person from such improvements. This is conclusive upon the question of land taken for railroads. The land taken must be paid for, and no deduction is to be made for benefits.

WEALTH, TAXATION, AND DEBT.

Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, has completed an elaborate series of tables, showing the aggregate wealth, taxation, and public debt of the United States, extending into the detail of counties and cities in every State of the Union. The labor of such a work has been immense. There are no fixed rules of valuation or taxation in the United States. Every State has its own method of proceeding. In some States the property is assessed at one-fourth, one-third, or some other proportion of the real value. In some States exemptions are large, and in others small. In some States revenue is collected on franchises, and not from property. But, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Walker has persevered, and, after correspondence and research, has been able to present the particulars obtained in the census, so completed by subsequent information that it may be assumed to be approximately correct.

The aggregate assessed valuation of real and personal property in all the States in 1870 was $14,178,986,732, against $12,084,560,005 in 1860, while the true value of the same was $30,068,518,507 in 1870, against $16,159,616,068 in 1860. The increase in the ten years has been about 88 per cent. This does not include property owned by the United States.

The aggregate of taxation, not national, in 1870, was: State, $68,640,089; county, $77,746,115; town, city, &c., $134,794,108; total, $281,180,312. The public debt, not national, is stated to be: State, for which bonds have been issued, $324,747,959; all other, $28,118,739; county, bonded, $157,955,880; all other, $28,609,660; town and city, bonded, $271,119,068; all other, $57,124,852; grand total, $868,676,758. This statement of debt does not include the State debts authorized by the Legislatures of several of the Southern States in aid of railroads.

The States whose property has a valuation (true) of over one thousand millions of dollars are the following:

New York	$3,660,841,261	Pennsylvania	$3,808,340,112
Ohio	2,295,620,360	Massachusetts	2,132,146,741
Illinois	1,251,886,379	Missouri	1,234,922,907
Indiana	1,208,186,543		

The States paying the highest amount of taxation annually are New York, $48,550,000; Massachusetts, $24,922,000; Pennsylvania, $24,531,000; Ohio, $23,525,000; Illinois, $21,821,000. These are all which pay over twenty million dollars of tax a year. The cities of the State of New York pay $24,000,000 taxation; those of Massachusetts, $13,000,000; of Pennsylvania, $14,000,000; of Ohio, $12,000,000, and of Illinois, $13,000,000.

The aggregate county tax paid in New York is $15,000,000; in Pennsylvania, $4,000,000; in Ohio, $6,500,000; in Illinois, $5,000,000; Missouri, $4,000,000; California, $5,000,000; Indiana, $4,650,000.

We find in the *Nation* comparative tables compiled from these same returns.

The first table exhibits the share per head of the wealth of each State, distributed among the population of such State:

1. New York	$1,483.77	19. Iowa	$201 03
2. Massachusetts	1,455 03	20. Oregon	867 66
3. Connecticut	1,441 40	21. Nebraska	583 39
4. Rhode Island	1,366 28	22. Maine	555 36
5. California	1,147 15	23. Minnesota	520 60
6. Pennsylvania	1,061 71	24. Kansas	515 00
7. New Jersey	1,038 49	25. Kentucky	457 46
8. Ohio	1,000 00	26. Wisconsin	444 51
9. Illinois	895 24	27. West Virginia	431 72
10. Maryland	824 37	28. Tennessee	295 39
11. N. Hampshire	780 66	29. Virginia	294 45
12. Delaware	777 38	30. Arkansas	257 81
13. Indiana	764 58	31. South Carolina	252 67
14. Missouri	748 48	32. Mississippi	252 67
15. Nevada	733 72	33. North Carolina	243 35
16. Vermont	711 99	34. Florida	240 00
17. Wisconsin	665 90	35. Georgia	228 47
18. Michigan	607 41	36. Alabama	210 10
		37. Texas	194 30

The next table exhibits the amount of taxation upon each one thousand dollars (true value) of property in each State:

1. Nevada	$16 24	20. Maryland	$10 36
2. Louisiana	21 85	21. Illinois	10 34
3. Arkansas	13 32	22. Georgia	9 79
4. Mississippi	17 86	23. Kentucky	9 46
5. Mississippi	15 50	24. Vermont	9 07
6. Nebraska	14 83	25. West Virginia	9 03
7. Alabama	14 77	26. North Carolina	9 01
8. Kansas	14 16	27. Indiana	8 31
9. South Carolina	13 30	28. New Jersey	7 88
10. New Hampshire	12 86	29. Minnesota	7 80
11. Iowa	12 62	30. Wisconsin	7 67
12. California	12 25	31. Oregon	7 56
13. Massachusetts	11 68	32. New York	7 47
14. Minnesota	11 57	33. Rhode Island	7 31
15. Oregon	11 07	34. Maine	7 30
16. Virginia	11 26	35. Tennessee	6 79
17. Florida	11 23	36. Connecticut	6 59
18. Missouri	10 58	37. Delaware	4 39
19. Ohio	10 00		

The third table shows the amount of taxation per head, paid in each State:

1. Nevada	$16 24	20. Indiana	$6 42
2. Massachusetts	17 10	21. Oregon	5 88
3. California	13 98	22. Minnesota	5 85
4. Connecticut	11 78	23. Arkansas	5 01
5. New York	11 07	24. Wisconsin	5 10
6. Rhode Island	9 98	25. Michigan	4 93
7. New Jersey	9 18	26. Mississippi	4 84
8. Louisiana	9 17	27. Kentucky	4 34
9. Illinois	8 89	28. South Carolina	3 92
10. Maine	8 43	29. West Virginia	3 89
11. Maryland	8 40	30. Virginia	3 74
12. Delaware	8 40	31. Delaware	3 34
13. Pennsylvania	8 39	32. Alabama	3 16
14. New Jersey	8 18	33. Tennessee	2 69
15. Missouri	8 08	34. Florida	2 64
16. Iowa	7 95	35. Georgia	2 61
17. Kansas	7 28	36. North Carolina	2 28
18. Pennsylvania	6 90	37. Texas	1 87
19. Vermont	6 46		

The fourth table furnishes a comparative statement of the proportion of the State and local debt to the population; the sums given being the *per capita* division of the debt:

1. Louisiana	$73 03	20. Nebraska	$16 28
2. Massachusetts	67 49	21. Illinois	14 66
3. Nevada	46 74	22. Kentucky	14 34
4. Virginia	45 61	23. Alabama	13 61
5. Tennessee	40 10	24. Ohio	11 61
6. Maryland	37 16	25. Vermont	10 87
7. New York	35 45	26. Michigan	10 57
8. New Hampshire	35 04	27. Ohio	8 34
9. California	32 29	28. Iowa	8 31
10. Pennsylvania	31 71	29. Minnesota	6 31
11. North Carolina	30 31	30. Michigan	6 68
12. Rhode Island	27 72	31. Wisconsin	6 13
13. Missouri	27 36	32. Indiana	4 65
14. Maine	26 62	33. Delaware	4 21
15. New Jersey	26 31	34. Mississippi	4 13
16. New Jersey	26 22	35. Oregon	2 40
17. South Carolina	25 53	36. Texas	1 57
18. Georgia	18 37	37. West Virginia	1 37
19. Kansas	17 48		

It should be remembered that the valuation in all cases is actual or true value of property, and that the taxation mentioned is exclusive of National taxes of all kinds.

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TOLLS.

The attempt, on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad management, to give to the Missouri River Bridge imbroglio the character of a petty quarrel between two rival cities, is too transparent to serve any effective purpose. It matters nothing to the commercial and travelling public whether Omaha or Council Bluffs shall reap the greater advantage from the construction and operation of said bridge. Their interest and their quarrel are of no moment to the public; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company must not lay to its soul the flattering unction that its misdeeds will be allowed to disappear in the confused wrangle of two excited cities. No doubt the gentlemen who have plundered the treasury of the unfortunate Union Pacific Company would be glad to get out of sight while this "neighborhood quarrel" is going on. This cannot be permitted; the public interest will not tolerate it. If the assets of the Company had not been squandered or divided up for the private profit of the members of the Company, there would have been no necessity for the creation of a special debt for the construction of the Missouri River Bridge. Let the public, now about to be plundered through the outrageous bridge-tolls established by the Company, look at the character and amount of these assets:

Capital stock issued	$ 36,745,000
First mortgage bonds	27,237,000
Land grant bonds	16,000,000
Income bonds	10,000,000
United States subsidy bonds	27,236,000
Total	$117,218,000

The road is 1,068 miles long, and no possible figuring can place the actual cost of the road at more than an average of $40,000 per mile, or $41,520,000 for the entire line. What has become of the remaining $69,698,000? Why was there not enough of this grand balance on hand to provide for the construction of the Missouri River Bridge? Let the management of the Union Pacific Company explain these figures before they get any countenance from the Government or the public in their present efforts to charge $10 for every carload of freight, 7 cents for every 100 pounds of freight, and 50 cents for each passenger, that may cross over the bridge. Why should the commerce and travel of the country be subjected to so gross an outrage at the hands of a Company which has received so much from the bounty of the Government?

We warn the Company not to be too greedy. It will be well for it to at least seem a little modest in its demands so long as the Government is paying nearly all of the semi-annual interest on the $27,235,000 of United States bonds issued to aid in the construction of its road. The effort now making to induce the Government to reject the conclusions of the Government Directors, recently communicated to the Secretary of the Interior, may or may not succeed. If they are successful, the Company may snap its fingers in the face of a plundered public; but the Government officers who enable them to do it will have occasion to cry before the end comes.

The Detroit *Tribune* returns to its assault upon the Chicago Relief bill with the specious charge that it discriminates against individual dealers in certain building materials, who, owing to their location, capital, and acquaintance, have no other market than Chicago, and, consequently, that to these men the bill is a positive hardship. This charge is the only one in the nature of an argument which has been brought against the bill, all other opposition being simply in the nature of abuse. The charge of unconstitutionality has already been set at rest, and it, therefore, only remains to meet this charge of unjust discrimination to set the whole question at rest. The Detroit *Tribune* either misunderstands or wilfully misstates the operation of the bill. The building material which Chicago will use during the coming year is not to be used to increase the actual area of improved property, but to replace the iron, paints, glass, bricks, and other materials which were *destroyed*. Had there been no fire at all, there would have been no demand for building materials on this area, for the bill is limited to lots on which buildings formerly stood. Consequently, the dealer stands in the same position he would have been in had the October calamity not occurred. The market outside of the burnt district remains just as it was, subject to the old prices. In fact, the fire, even with the passage of the Relief bill, has been a benefit to these dealers, as it has created a new market, which, even with the tax off, must be more or less profitable, and which would not have existed at all had there been no fire. This is the simple answer to the argument of the Detroit *Tribune*, and disposes of its fallacy. Any other view of the question can only arise from sheer wilfulness, and against wilfulness we have no argument to oppose except the hard fact that Congress has passed and the President has signed the Relief bill, and that it is now in force, and will remain so for the space of one year.

The stand-still in the settlement of the Alabama claims, which has been produced by the demand for indirect damages, is very likely to produce trouble before we are aware. The fishery question is unsettled still, and the time for pursuing mackerel and cod is at hand. Acting under the advice of demagogues, the Massachusetts fishermen propose to arm themselves, and fish where they please in the waters of the Dominion without taking out the necessary license. Of course trouble must ensue, and the fishermen will, perhaps, find themselves in the custody of Canadian revenue-cutters, which, it may be presumed, are a match for Gloucester fishing smacks. The result will be numerous seizures, further violations of international good faith, and new international complications, and a widening of the breach between the two countries, with a new offset to our direct claims, not to speak of the indirect damages to Canadian fisheries, which England can magnify as much as we have magnified ours, and all to establish our reputation for national smartness. Meanwhile we advise the Cape Cod fishermen that this is a great country, burdened with a great debt, and that while it is prompt to go to war to vindicate the national honor, it will be slow to draw the sword to enable them to fish within three miles of the shore of British America, without first taking out a license.

We have already commented upon the fact that a Democrat was elected Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island because he was sound upon the question of fishing with hook and line as opposed to the wholesale delivery by pound-nets. It now appears that the pound-nets figured in the Connecticut election also, and that the Democratic candidate for Governor in that State was not so sharp as the Democratic candidate for the second office in the neighboring State. It seems that a Committee of Connecticut River fishermen addressed a letter to each of the rival candidates for Governor, in order to ascertain their views on pound-nets. Governor Jewell replied promptly, and expressed himself as opposed to trap-fishing in all its hideous deformity. Would-be Governor Hubbard was equally explicit in his views, but, supposing that he had been applied to for a legal opinion, he enclosed a bill for $30 for professional services in his letter. The indignant fishermen voted for Jewell.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning published forty columns (equal to five pages) of advertisements, and was obliged to exclude nearly one page more for want of space. This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the small-pox circulars sent out from St. Louis, asserting that pestilence, stagnation, and want of money have brought business to a stand-still in Chicago.

The magnificent charity bestowed upon us by St. Louis in the hour of our affliction last October convinces us that this small-pox circular, and the infected clothing business generally, is not approved or countenanced by the people of St. Louis. We suggest, therefore, to the enterprising publishers of these circulars, that they change their tactics, and proclaim that business is so dull in Chicago that the people are advertising all their earthly possessions for sale, in order to move away.

We publish this morning a stirring letter from Colonel Fred. Hecker, of St. Clair County, endorsing the Cincinnati Convention, and giving the reasons why he intends to support the political movement inaugurated by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We are informed that Colonel Hecker's letter will be followed shortly by a call addressed to Illinois Republicans, similar to that recently issued in New York by Judge Selden, Horace Greeley, Sigismund Kaufmann, and others.

One of the richest of the rich men of New York is distributing his fortune among the people to whom he had intended to will it, reserving only sufficient to insure himself a comfortable income. A very sensible plan this is. It avoids all danger of family dissension arising from contesting a will, puts an end to merely mercenary affections, insures gratitude, and largely increases the happiness of several people some years earlier than gifts by bequest would have done. This *ante-mortem* generosity is almost peculiar to America. The system of entail would practically prevent it in England, if it were desired. In France, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* notices the custom as a phenomenon of American character. Nearly all our endowed schools and colleges owe much of their possessions to living benefactors. London's greatest charities are the result of the gifts, during his life-time, of Peabody. The Working-woman's Hotel of A. T. Stewart, and his $30,000 gift to the poor women of Chicago, are instances of this tendency. William B. Astor has just donated $100,000 to the Astor Library "for present necessities." These are all gratifying proofs of the true generosity which gives without waiting for the time when what it gives will be worthless to itself.

The House has just passed a bill to appropriate nearly $200,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, for the destruction of the Alabama. This is a violation even of the naval iniquitous custom of prize-money. The theory is, that the Government pays its navy for everything it captures and brings into port; but in this case nothing whatever was captured, and so no claim really exists, either in law or equity. The whole system is radically wrong. There is no possible excuse for making this distinction between the navy and the army. The taking of Vicksburg or Savannah was worth a hundred times over the capture of the Alabama. Prize-money was instituted as a compensation for the lack of the opportunities to plunder which soldiers were supposed to enjoy. Now that armies no longer sight for "booty and beauty," it is unjust to reward the navy for its enforced abstinence. The system kept our frigates lying off the Southern coasts, watching for a chance to pick up a blockade-runner for the sake of making money, instead of scouring the seas in search of piratical craft, a hundred times more dangerous than any blockade-runner. Its mercenary effect degrades the service, and we should abolish it forthwith.

There was a time, for two or three years after the Civil War, when loyalty covered a multitude of sins. A "truly-loyal" citizen, especially at the South, could do about as he wished, and was often not slow in availing himself of his opportunities, so that, finally, the sins became too multitudinous to be longer covered, and the mantle of loyalty was rent asunder and protected scoundrels no more. A curious reminiscence of this old feeling was afforded at the beginning of Judge McCunn's trial before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature. An important witness against him is Colonel Benton H. Harrison, who was Jefferson Davis' Private Secretary. As soon as this fact was ascertained, McCunn made haste to file certificates that he had furnished to our army 1,600 Irishmen without money and without price. He evidently wishes to screen his "irregularities" under the worn-out covering of loyalty. If he had furnished 16,000 Irishmen, and if Colonel Harrison had been Private Secretary of Wilkes Booth, we fail to see how either or both of these facts could have any bearing on the innocence or guilt of McCunn as a Judge.

The summary defeat, in Massachusetts, of the attempt of the Woman's Suffragists to take a short-cut through custom and law to their Mecca, has produced most gratifying results. In the last number of the *Woman's Journal*, Mrs. Lucy Stone says: "Hereafter our work lies not so much with the State House as with the people. They who elect Representatives and Senators must see to it that only those are trusted with power who believe in our theory of government, and who respect equal human rights." This proclamation of the uselessness of lobbying is gratifying; but it would be more gratifying if "the feminine element," which is to reform us all at one fell swoop, some time in the future, had decided to abandon the practice, not because it was useless, but because it was wrong. The 136 men who voted against the short-cut are to have their names published in the *Woman's Journal*, and will thus, provided anyone reads that paper, be held up to loathing and scorn,—which is a very fair example of the total inability of the average female politician to distinguish between principles and personalities.

It is only a few days since we rejoiced in the news that Captain Frederick Lahrbush had celebrated his 107th birthday by a little breakfast party, and had drunk off his pint, or quart, or gallon of laudanum with his usual gusto. It is always consolatory to hear of such instances of longevity, and infer therefrom that we may be spared going to heaven for an equal length of time. Now, alas! some unpleasantly inquisitive wretch has been investigating the gallant Captain, and proclaims him to be a fraud. He says that he served twenty-nine years as a Lieutenant, but the English army registers show that the term of service was but nine years. He says, again, that he had a Captain's commission, which he sold in 1818, because he was compelled to leave the army on account of "youthful errors." The records show, however, that he never had a Captaincy, and, by his own story, he must have been in the army when he was "youthful" sins. We are afraid that Captain Lahrbush is losing his memory, or gaining an increased imagination. His laudanum has been too much for him.

Now that public opinion in England has had time to swing back from its sudden vindictiveness against the Tichborne claimant, it is beginning to be perceived that he did not have a fair trial. The rulings of the Court were, to say the least, tinged with bitterness against him, and the jury, on two occasions, intimated that they were "satisfied," and would not change their minds whatever evidence was offered. When this second announcement was made, Orton-Tichborne had spent about as much as could reasonably be expected to submit to the non-suit. It is questionable whether the jury had any right to bring the case to such a summary close. The evidence that finally satisfied them was that of a young Baronet, who swore to the indelible tattooing of the real Sir Roger. It is now said that an equally credible witness is ready to swear that in the tattooing frolic Sir Roger escaped from the hands of his companions, and was not marked. It is far more likely that the plaintiff is Orton than that he is Tichborne; but he ought to have had fair play.

The course of true love in Pontarlier, France, is like its course everywhere else. While the Germans held the town, a Prussian Corporal was billeted in the house of a young widow. It was a case of love at first sight. They were specially unfeignedly engaged. A few days since, the banns were published in the Church of Pontarlier. The congregation scattered as if a bomb had exploded, and when the widow, who was sitting near the altar, reached her home, she was just in time to see all her furniture flying from the windows. Only the arrival of the police saved the house and its owner from threatened destruction. About 30 persons were arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment. After expending the number of two whilom friends and present foes into jail, the widow sold what was left of her possessions, and has gone to Germany to meet her Corporal.

England has an organization, called the "Palestine Exploration Society," which has made some wonderful discoveries in and about Jerusalem. Its latest feats have been the sinking of 130 feet through refuse made up of broken columns, and shattered arches, and rich pavements. At a depth of 125 feet, part of an ancient bridge was found, which learned archæologists believe to be the bridge on which Titus held a conference with the beleaguered Jews. Thirty feet below this was a curiously-wrought pavement, and, 24 feet lower, still another. The result of these researches has been to identify localities mentioned in the Scriptures, and tends to sanction what have been regarded as the wildest romances of Josephus. The present Holy City covers a dozen old Jerusalems, which, like Pompeii, are ready to yield up their treasures to pick and spade.

The Convocation of the English Church is in session for the nominal purpose of reform. The state of things which compose this reform are evidently by no means inconsiderate. They have been discussing the Athanasian Creed, which Mr. Edmund Ffoulkes has conclusively proved to be not authentic. In the course of the debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "With regard to the damnatory clauses, there is no person in this room who believes in them." The Bishop of Peterborough answered: "That is why I want to get rid of them." Thereupon the sixteen Bishops laughed, and voted to retain the very clauses which they had tacitly confessed that they all disbelieved. This is an astounding method of making reforms.

The New Jersey Legislature has before it a proposition to compel the contractors for prison labor to give released convicts employment. The existence of the desire to give them honorable work is cause for congratulation, but the method proposed is somewhat objectionable. It is not desirable that the ex-prisoners should be collected together in the way this bill contemplates. There are sure to be some cases of backsliding, and the example would be apt to be contagious. The best plan would be to have an organization which should see to getting honest work for every released felon. Not until we treat crime as a species of disease, and not as to either kill or cure its votaries, will we be able to reduce its volume. Our gallows are amply able to kill them, but their cure must be wrought, not in our prisons, but in our workshops.

It is growing to be an interesting question as to whether Minister Washburne needs whitewashing. Jules Favre has openly accused him of maintaining during the siege of Paris, a rendezvous for German spies; and some free-born American citizen is iterating and reiterating the charge in a New York journal, with a deal of slashing vigor, and with an array of names, and dates, and incidents, that seems to furnish *prima facie* proof of his charges. We have certainly made a brilliant record if, while demanding from Great Britain absurdly large sums of money for violations of neutrality, we have managed to grant illegal favors to both parties in the Franco-German war.

The report of M. De Lesseps on the present condition of the Suez Canal states that all work on the canal has been completed, and that there is a minimum depth throughout of 26 feet 2 inches. Steamers of 3,500 tons pass without difficulty, and one American steamer of 5,000 tons has gone through. These passages have quieted all apprehensions, and the largest merchant vessels are now freighted to go to Asia *via* the Canal, which may, therefore, be set down as a success.

General Longstreet has published a letter announcing his intention to support Grant in the approaching election. Cassius M. Clay has published one announcing his purpose to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

—Mrs. Penelope Winslow Lincoln, (widow of ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts), who died at Worcester on Tuesday last, was a daughter of William Sever, who removed from Kingston, Mass., to Worcester in 1745, and purchased a tract of 160 acres of land running west of Main street, south of Elm street, on which was the old King's Arms Tavern, so-called before the Revolution, but which he converted into an elegant private residence, on the spot where the Lincoln House, afterwards built by Governor Lincoln, now stands. This farm of 160 acres in the heart of the city, which afterwards became the property of Governor Lincoln by marriage, was the source of his subsequent wealth, owing to the rapid growth of the town and the consequent increase in the value of real estate. Mrs. Lincoln was a descendant of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. She was highly esteemed in the cultivated circles in which she moved, and while she graced and dignified during the long official career of her distinguished husband.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Work of the Session.

List of Acts Passed and Vetoed.

Appropriations---Cook County and Chicago---Courts---General Laws---Revenue---Revision of the Statutes---Special Laws---State Institutions and Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.

The following is a list of the laws passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Those now in operation are indicated by a star. The Stock law does not go into force till October. Many of those called "special" are general in terms, but were intended to apply only to particular localities. So, while many "Chicago" bills apply everywhere, they were understood to be specially demanded there, and were chiefly urged by Cook County Representatives:

APPROPRIATIONS.
Senate.

5.* For the payment of State debt then due.
14.* To pay members of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.
73.* Appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
74.* For the erection of school-buildings for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
85.* Appropriation for the Jacksonville Insane Asylum.
108. For the relief of Messrs. Carter, Bauer & Deakman.
112. To legalize certain payments by the Governor to the Penitentiary Commissioners.
118.* For certain expenses of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.
139.* For the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.
148.* For the Industrial University.
168.* For the Normal University.
189. For the copying of field notes.
198.* For the State Reform School.
217.* For the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
227.* For the Institution for the Blind.
266.* For the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
282. For the State Board of Agriculture.
290. For the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
291. For the Southern Insane Asylum.
325. For the Northern Insane Asylum.
334.* To furnish rooms for the Supreme Court.
341. To pay the debts of the State Reform School.
638. For the Supreme Court Rooms at Mt. Vernon and Ottawa.
640. Fitting up the House of Representatives.
656. To pay the debts of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
734. To pay certain expenses of the State Governor.
735. To give the Governor a contingent fund.
1.* For the State House.
16.* For the Insane Asylum.
42.* For the ordinary and contingent expenses.

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO.
Senate.

2. Salary of Cook County Judges.
49. Concerning consolidation of certain townships for school purposes.
338.* For the restoration of Court records.
346.* For the election of Recorder of Deeds.
389.* For the reassessment in Winnetka.
415.* To allow Cook County to issue bonds.
416.* For the management of Cook County.
430. To vacate Quincy street.

House.

111.* To provide for the election of County Commissioners.
386.* In relation to Justices of the Peace in Chicago.
450.* To enable Chicago to levy a sewerage and water tax.
478.* For the establishment of Houses of Correction.
563.* To establish free libraries.
601.* For the re-recording of deeds.
602.* For the relief of tax-payers.
607. The Mayor's bill.
612.* To transfer children to the Pontiac Reform School.
636.* Ceding jurisdiction of lands to the United States.
771.* The Burnt Records bill.

First Special Session.

2.* South Side Park.
4.* North Side Park.
8.* West Side Park.

Second Special Session.

1.* The Canal bill.
2.* To amend the Warehouse law.

CIRCUIT COURTS, ETC.

43. To extend the powers of Judges in vacation.
96.* To fix time of holding Court in Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit.
138. To provide for holding special terms of Cook County Courts.
204.* To avoid inconveniences from changing the time of holding Court.
240.* To fix time of holding Court in Eighth Judicial Circuit.
248. To define the Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Judicial Circuits.
316.* To attach Mercer County to the Sixth Judicial Circuit.
402. To provide for holding Court in the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit.
414.* To fix the time of holding Court in the First Judicial Circuit.
433. To make the certificate of a Land-Office Register *prima facie* evidence.

House.

816. To provide for references in civil cases.
267. To fix the time of holding Court in the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit.
330.* To fix time of holding Court in Second Judicial Circuit.
392.* To fix time of holding Court in Taird Judicial Circuit.
705.* To change the time of holding Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.
714. To define the Ninth Judicial Circuit.
715. To define the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit.
740. To make Gross' Statutes-at-large *prima facie* evidence.
828. To attach Tazewell County to the Central Grand Division.

GENERAL LAWS.
Senate.

37. The School bill.
62.* To prohibit hunting within the enclosures of others.
76. To prohibit stock animals running at large.
161. To amend the act for funding and paying railroad subscriptions.
166.* To regulate freights on railroads.
177. To punish officers for receiving illegal fees.
178. City Incorporation bill.
205. Eminent Domain.
213. To prove title to lands granted Illinois Central.
223. To amend the Statutes in regard to Paupers.
329. To increase the jurisdiction of County Courts.
357. To repeal act in relation to Scales.
376. To punish bribery in Aldermen, and prevent members of Boards being interested in contracts.
390. Concerning Canada thistles.
275. To secure to all persons freedom in the selection of an occupation.
396. To transplant trees.
300.* Relative to the erection of bridges across the Ohio and Mississippi.
345. To define the jurisdiction of cities on the Ohio River.
353.* To amend the Fire Insurance law relative to deposits by Foreign Companies.
379. To amend the act to Incorporate Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
388. To secure statistics of the criminal classes.
392. To change the word "child" to "issue."
402. To provide for copying old record books.
406. To allow Insurance Companies to withdraw deposits.
414. To increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.
418. To amend the act in relation to exemption of firemen from road tax.
419. To provide for the sale of property escheated to the State.
446. To allow towns to sell real estate.
449. Authorizing the formation of Union Depots.
466. To forbid the giving of liquor to prisoners.
478. To repeal all old laws on the subject of offices and salaries.

House.

7. For the protection of farmers and fruit growers.
23. To amend the statute concerning bigamy.
27. To prevent male animals running at large.
117. Interporation law.
157. To protect contractors and laborers in their claims against railroads.
165. To provide guardians for habitual drunkards.
193. To amend the law for prevention of cruelty to animals.
194. To increase the jurisdiction of Judges of the Peace.
218. To fix salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at not over $10,000, together with a handsome legacy in money. To his wife children he left the sum of $130,000 each, together with legacies of $25,000 to each of their sons. He has left $4,000 each to several of his friends, and the like sum to each of his executors and to his private secretary. To his attendant he has devised a life interest in the sum of $20,000, in addition to an annuity of $5,000 already secured to her. To a distant cousin he leaves $15,000, and to a nephew $25,000; all these legacies being duty free. Altogether, his will disposes of estates of the

NEW YORK.

"Hank" Smith Swindled Chicago Out of $14,000.

"Heinrich"---- Well-Known Names in the Police Court.

Romantic Wedding---False Reports of Epidemic Disease.

Death from Nitrous-Oxide Gas—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 1.

...ow how I can better begin this ...n by speaking of two items in ...affairs and interests of both our ...intimately blended, so far as the ...consummate rascals is concerned, ...scoundrelisms both towns have ...In the case of one of these worth..., after having somehow got the ...having done summary justice by ...fellow on one of her many con...mp-posts, was afterward found ...ve utterly neglected that public ...to have turned the man loose upon ...again. In the other case, New ...r, in company with many other ...ring for years from the depreda...high-minded peculator, has at last ...n to compromise one of his most ...his thefts of public money by the ...of about 50 per cent ...stealings,—that is, he has ...aid 10 per cent, and given ...promise to pay 40 per cent ...convenient season. The name ...mentioned person is, in the val...

"HANK SMITH,"

...of our immaculate Police Com... and holds half-a-dozen other offi... His last appearance before the ...in the character of a Director of ...nks,—a position which he held in ...both of which have recently ...poor, needy depositors of hun...sands of dollars. In the case ...wling Green Savings Bank, to ...ow specially refer, those who ...bank found themselves, when ...came, minus $250,458.69. Divid...amongst the Board of Direc...other responsible officers would ...the nice little sum of $94,097 ...share to make up the entire de... each one of these gentlemen is, ...dividually liable for the entire ...tead of merely a certain propor...decided by the number ...officers. Mr. "Hank" Smith ...was making a good thing by ...ay over to the Receiver $50,000, ...would be accepted in lieu of any ...onsibility, and he be released ...ther demands on that account ...ith's slippery character, and, ...no more could be extracted ...udge Ingraham has accepted this ...ance of all claims against him ...of the bank. "Hank" has se...nt his check for $10,000, and his ...ay the other $40,000. It is but ...say that this promise is ...ply secured, and that the Judge ...losing the money. Smith, who ...y rich, and could doubtless better ...to pay the entire $250,000 than ...ther six of the officers together, ...by returning a small part of the ...doubtless made out of this ...while he preserves the whole of ...immense property intact. ...this circumstance because ...go people are interested in ...college in this way. As ...city was so nearly destroyed ...Fire, amongst other citizens ...to the Relief Fund for ...policemen opened their hands ...their scanty pay, contributed the ...m of something over $14,000, ...over into the custody of Mr. ...missioner "Hank" Smith, who ...it over to Mr. Bank Director ...who naturally placed it in ...banks, in order that he might ...the money until the proper ...city should make a draft for ...the draft was sent, the bank ...and the poor people of your ...worse off by just $14,000 by the ...of that ornament to Our ...Mr. H. Smith. True, we have ...the cash, and purchase im...the return of a small percentage ...by we have done Chicago any ...are sorry, to be sure; but ...that we have the right ...certain reprehensible neglect ...and interests on the part of the ...and a certain flagrant disap...of our just hopes and expecta...excellent citizens, which may ...to balance the account. ...last, Recorder Hackett sent to ...for ten years Henry Newman,

"DUTCH HEINRICH,"

...of bonds and other valuable ...amount of $50,000, committed ...15th of last January. "Hein...robably the most expert and ...thief in the country, and has been ...ever since he could walk. He ...city at the time of your Great ...grateful news came here that ...detected in robbing a jewelry ...and had been immediately ...the little formality of a ...gladsome intelligence was soon ...dicted by "Heinrich" ...walked into New York ...day, no whit the worse for ...experience. Now, you see, if ...your manifest duty in the ...hanged one murderous Dutch... time the hanging was on you, ...gratitude would have caught ...ith and sent him to you, C. O. ...Union Express, to let you ...fourteen thousand and out of him, ...catch him for yourselves; ...you do catch him, squeeze him

...of this little story is, that the ...obvious duty is certain to be ...ner or later.

...T ASSUMPTION OF WELL-KNOWN NAMES.

...of thieves, and Judges, and Courts, and similar things, certain ones ...posted and less known of those ...citizens of ours who are ...ery morn to satisfy some Magis...the perfect propriety of their deeds ...previous,—certain ones of these criminals have, I say, invented a ...stifying the general public, that ...them amazingly amusing. This ...giving, on their matutinal ar... not only a name to which the ...individual has no honest claim, ...is well known in some department ...art, or finance, or which is in ...well known to city folks general... For instance, last Thursday morn...clock, in a single one of our City ...had brought up for examination, ...quent punishment, an assemblage ...uished individuals, in which fig...only Horace Greeley, August Bel...nelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, ...Green, Henry Clews, and William ...(the banker), the Rev. E H Chapin, ...Cullen Bryant, the "Rev. Henry ...," and Mr. "Theodore Beecher;" ...there was given the honored ...the Right Reverend Archbish...losky, the head of the true Church in the New York Diocese. ...add to these a dissipated lady of ...stated that she was "Mrs. Joseph...field, and was looking out for the ...Jim Fisk," the list is complete so ...strious names are concerned. Natu...little amusement was created by ...ouncement of such a company of ...ished guests. A little inquiry devel...fact, however, that a certain "Bo..." who writes sundry New York let...out-of-town journals of no great re..., in a fit of semi-drunken enthusi...ceeded in introducing himself, by ...connivance of the officer in charge, ..."cage" in which are confined, until ...examination, those persons who ...en arrested by the "watch," or ordi...ht patrol, for minor offences com...the night before. This enterprising ...an of the press, by giving each one ...men or so of the more degraded a ...two for the morning drink, had in...them to answer each one to a name ...supplied. Imagine, then, the field ...erprising young man could work, ...Greeley, Vanderbilt, Beecher, *et al.*, ...pilloried as having been on a spree to... It took, however, but very little ...to convince our joker that he had ...a pill entirely too large to be swal...the patient,—that even *his* credu...ders would not accept the story of ...*ard* Cuyler and *Theodore* Beecher ...a simultaneous "bender," and so he ...e best of his investment by writing ..."curious coincidence" in paragraphs ...might, for such metropolitan pa...would buy his wares. ...erence to the records of the Court ...orning, shows me that "Horace ..." (Italian,—drunk and disorderly) ...$10, with the option of ...his fine by spending ten days ...City Prison at $1 a day; "August ..." had endeavored to play the pock...game on a countryman, and got ...s on the Island" in reward of his ...brewdness and ingenuity; "Vander...," "Drew," "Green," and "Henry ..." were all colored, and were all in ...party, and had been all arrested on ...charge of "D. and D." (drunk ...rly), and each and every one got ...10 days." This seems a little ...when it is so easy to get a de...soner to answer to any ...his employer suggests, a door ...is opened, which needs the ...iate and careful attention of ...lies to close. A young man, who ...of his parents, and the most ...men engaged by his employers, may have his reputation injured, if not ruined, by an enemy inducing some vagabond to plead guilty, under the name of the unfortunate clerk, to a night's dissipation, and to visiting faro-banks, and even worse places. This game has been tried, to my own knowledge, in more cases than one. I have known a young cashier, trusted, and worthily so, in every business transaction by his employer, suddenly beset, and for weeks followed, without his knowledge, by "private detectives," men engaged by his seniors in the house,—because they had seen (by a paper sent privately to them) a marked paragraph stating that young Mr. H— M—, who was arraigned before Justice X., had pleaded guilty to having been intoxicated the Saturday evening before, and to breaking mirrors, etc., in a house of evil reputation, and that he was discharged on paying his fine and settling the damages claimed by the persons whose property had been destroyed by his vagaries. I mention this at some little length, not that I think your prairies-full of readers will imagine that Horace Greeley and John B. Gough have been on a long debauch together merely because names similar to theirs chance to occur in our police reports, but in order to warn your thousand friends of a new style of blackmailing which is beginning to make some little way towards your vicinity.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

Anything in the way of a wedding, whether it be the rather primitive performance indulged in, I am told, by the Fiji Islanders of Mr. Barnum, or the more extensively-elaborate ceremonies considered requisite to conjugal "safe-bind-safe-find-edness" by the exacting belles of the one avenue called "Madison," and that other one numbered "Fifth," is of the greatest interest to most ladies and gentlemen, and more particularly to the ladies, who will ever, I trust, be my most interested readers.

And then, to think of a modern wedding with Sentiment in it—also, with Wealth in it,—and, of course, with *Romance* in it, which is the only sure cement that could securely join in an indissoluble marriage, Wealth and Sentiment. Then, when I tell you that my wedding has a very decided flavor of the "Stage," can there be anything lacking to complete the round of interest?

Let us sum up our materials:

Mammon, in the shape of a rich merchant;

Virtue, in the form of a beautiful, though, in a money sense, *poor*, young girl, who, by her matchless beauty and fine skill in the ballet, has for several years supported herself and her widowed mother;

Sentiment, in the person of the young man, who, rich as he is, and poor as he knows her to be, simply "loves her for herself alone;"

Romance, in the most unexpected form of parents who, on the young man's side, say, "He's done a good thing," and a parent who, for the girl, says "she couldn't do better;"

Matter-of-fact *Practicality*, in the habiliments of certain clergymen, who, having been made sure of their fees, proceeded on the evening of Easter Sunday, March 31, to join the two in one.

All of which, reduced to the vernacular, means that one of the best and brightest of our ladies of the ballet has been suddenly lost to the stage and the public, and won by a gentleman who makes her at once the wife of his bosom and the queen of his home. The lady's name was Atcheson. She is 18 years of age, a most perfect natural blonde in eyes, hair, and complexion, and has, ever since her appearance in the ballet, been considered the leading beauty of the troupe. In a grand ballet there are always several rows of dancers; the most attractive by reason of beauty and accomplishments are placed in the front row, nearest the footlights. In this row, consisting of eight dancers, Miss Atcheson was ever placed, and was ever the centre of attraction. Her charms were as nearly natural as, to the child of the ballet, may be. Her eyes were light, like her hair; her hair was as nature had grown it; and her complexion showed no more touch of powder or rouge than is absolutely required to in some manner counteract the fierce glow of the innumerable gas-lights of the theatre.

One auspicious evening Mr. F. L. Sherman, a young man engaged in mercantile pursuits in Front street, New York, and who has attained the susceptible age of 23 years, attended the representation at the Grand Opera House of "Lalla Rookh." Miss Atcheson appeared in the "Cashmere Ballet," in the second act. The dance is most graceful in itself, and it was beautifully done. The attention of Mr. Sherman was at once attracted by the modest demeanor, exceeding grace, and transcendent skill of the most beauteous of all the blondes. The more he saw that evening of her performances in the play, the more he was pleased. He inquired; he continued inquiring; he kept on inquiring, until all the absurd follies about the ineligibility of ladies of the stage as wives had been thoroughly dissipated in his mind, so far as this lady was concerned. Mr. Sherman showed himself thoroughly in earnest in the matter. Having conveyed to the lady, in the most delicate manner, his desire to visit her with intentions matrimonial, if anything, and having given her and her friends opportunity to inform themselves fully about his character and circumstances, he at last obtained leave to call and urge his suit in person. He did so. The friends and relatives of both parties were "agreeable," and, on Easter Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, Miss Atcheson retired from this life, only to reappear, at 10 minutes past 8, as Mrs. Sherman.

I am a moral man, sometimes; but where this moral comes in, I can't see. The moral isn't that blonde young men should go and become ballet-dancers in the first row, in order to catch rich young partners; nor yet is it that young women of fortune, in business in Front street, should haunt the theatres in the hope of picking up young chaps of immaculate virtue who are engaged at $15 a week in the ballet. And yet, if this isn't the moral, I don't know what it is. However, letting the moral slide for the present, we can wish the young folks all possible health and happiness, "so long as they both shall live."

NEW YORK NOT A PEST-HOUSE.

Perhaps you'll do our little town the justice, and your own friends the favor, to inform them that our city is not yet quite an enormous pest house, nor is the grass growing in our streets, to any very great extent. This last named fact may, however, be owing to the slight circumstance that, in this latitude, there is not usually a great deal of grass ready for haying at this time of year.

Why do I say this? I say it for this way: While out of town, one day last week, I met an old Western friend who had come East to buy goods. He was frantically rushing toward Boston, instead of calling on his old Metropolitan friends in our own city. In answer to my inquiry why "this was thus," he showed me a Boston paper, in which were set down certain statistics, *purporting* to have been copied from New York official documents; these papers made out that our city is at present so visited by small-pox, so scourged by scarlet fever, so decimated by the black measles, so plagued by typhus and typhoid fevers, and rendered so fearfully unapproachable by "spotted fever," or, as he said his scientific country doctor called it, "kabro spinoa-mangis," (meaning, perhaps, "cerebro-spinal-meningitis,") that it was worth quite as much as a man's life was worth to venture within the limits of our doomed city.

I need hardly assure you that there is never a week in the year in the weekly medical reports of which you will not find more or less cases of nearly every type of contagious disease. This comes, not from any supposition that small-pox, and cholera, and other dreaded maladies are always to be found in the city proper, but from the fact that every day brings scores of vessels from every part of the created earth where ships may penetrate. A ship from the South may have on board a solitary case of yellow fever, the virus of which is killed the instant the disease is confronted with our chilly Northern temperature. The same thing with cholera, spotted fever, and other diseases, which, however fatal should they attack our people in the height of midsummer are perfectly innocuous when reaching our shores in isolated cases while the frost is in the ground. Of course, every incoming vessel, with a man sick or dead, must report the disease to the Health Officer, through whom it is given to the authorities of the other departments, the reports of whose bureaus are all printed at once. Thus it sometimes chances that you may read of yellow fever in New York, and cholera in New York, and other fatal maladies in New York, of which I am sorry to say some of our certain near-by city journals take advantage, when the truth is, that the diseases were contracted hundreds of miles from our much-belied city, and the corpses of the unfortunates only brought on here because the feelings of friends happened to be opposed to a burial in the great deep.

EASTER.

To-day is Easter Monday. Yesterday was Easter Sunday, and it was the most rainy, disagreeable, detestable day we have had in the entire calendar of the year. I need hardly state to your readers, as a matter of news, that, of late years, certain of the Protestant Churches have striven to excel even the Roman Catholics in their devotion to Easter Sunday, and their ardent desire to decorate their altars and other portions of their church edifices with flowers on this holiday. This year extravagance has exceeded itself. In one instance, yesterday, the entire company of the leading Italian Opera Troupe were secured to perform the special Easter service at one of our most fashionable establishments for preaching the Gospel. Most of the company are Roman Catholics; and as the church at which they performed required none but Catholic music; and as, in addition, each and every one of the performers desired to make some sort of an "Easter-offering," it was found not feasible to ascertain exactly what the congregation really paid for being sung to by the full Italian Opera Company on a Sunday.

In other churches, individual singers and musicians of note were engaged at whatever price they chose to set on their services.

The fashion of decorating the "altar," or "pulpit," as the case may be, with the rarest and most costly flowers procurable, has invaded nearly all the Protestant churches, even of the strictest sect. The Roman Catholic altars by no means enjoy a monopoly of floral honor now. The amounts of money paid for Easter flowers by certain churches are almost incredible. In a conversation with a leading florist yesterday, he informed me that he knew of an order for $3,000 worth of flowers for one church, $2,700 for another, and other orders varying from $100 up to $1,000 each. White lilies are in great demand, and, try as they may, the cultivation of flowers can never meet the demand. Single blossoms are sometimes sold for $3 to $5 each. Camellias, tube-roses, and other fragrant white flowers, command their own price. My despairing little friend told me, "I have orders for 1,700 tea-rose buds, for 3,000 camellias, for bushels of tube-roses, and far more white lilies than all King's County could grow, and I have not one left to give." The poor fellow seemed almost in despair, and had I not been aware that he had already made about a couple of thousand dollars on what he had sold, I might have sympathized more cordially with him on what he did *not* make on goods he did not have.

Certain it is, that the observances of Easter-Day have of late taken a hold on the various Protestant associations of the land, that has heretofore been recognized only by the High Church, Ritualistic Episcopalians, or those of the faith of the Church of Rome.

DEATH FROM NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

Some of your readers have doubtless noticed a report in the papers of the death of a lady who had been taking nitrous-oxide gas while she was having her teeth removed by the dentist who had given the anaesthetic. Certain folks, who always seem to want to make trouble, have seized on this circumstance as an argument against the use of this peculiar mode of mitigating pain. The argument amounts to simply this: Out of an aggregate of over 37,000 persons, as reported (and the list of unreported cases is doubtless three times as long), this is the only case in which a fatal result has been known in this city for the last year from a dental operation conducted under the influence of "laughing gas." In this instance the responsibility of the death rested, not with the doctor, but with the patient, who would not obey his instructions. She positively refused to inhale a sufficient quantity of the gas to produce absolute insensibility, but, having taken enough to excite her nervous system to the highest pitch, she insisted that the extraction of her teeth be proceeded with, and, after seven had been removed, she suddenly succumbed. In view of the fact that the same dentist has treated hundreds of patients with no more serious result in any case than a slight sickness at the time, and that every care was taken at this time with this lady, it seems plain that he is no more to be held responsible for a death so purely accidental than is a builder to be tried for murder on account of the chance-medley death of a stranger whose skull is broken by the blow of a brick falling from the top of a wall the said stone-artist had built, but under and alongside of which ten times ten thousand persons had previously passed without harm or danger.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music offers, as the attractions for the spring season of Italian Opera, the names of Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Mr. Charles Santley, and a full company and chorus,—the leader being Mr. Carl Rosa.

Booth's Theatre.—Next Monday, the 8th of April, Mlle. Christine Nilsson will perform *Ophelia*, in "Hamlet," at this house,—this being her first appearance in what is unquestionably the finest theatre in the United States.

Saturday, April 6, Mlle. Nilsson appears at a *matinee* at Wallack's Theatre; and on Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12, she will sing at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Lester Wallack's melodrama of "The Veteran," lost for two weeks or more the services of the author as the personator of the hero. While illness kept him at home his part was acted by Mr. J. B. Polk, who has acquitted himself so admirably that only the return of the great original could reconcile the audiences to the sudden withdrawal of the admirable second.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the luckiest of all our young managers, Mr. Augustin Daly, announces for Tuesday, April 9, a new play, adapted by himself, "from the French," entitled "Article 47." It is a five-act drama, requiring the services of fifteen male and eight female actors, besides the necessary subordinates.

I may be wrong—*very* wrong,—doubtless am wrong, for Daly is the shrewdest of all our managers in this line,—but I predict a failure for "Article 47." To pronounce this in the teeth of the fact that Mr. Daly's other plays,—his "Fernande," "Frou-Frou," "Divorce," and "Man and Wife,"—have each had their success of crowded houses by the fifty to even hundreds of nights each, is doubtless a matter of some presumption. However, if my prophecy falls to the ground, all the better for Mr. Daly; but, until "Article 47" proves itself a genuine article, I shall decline to take any great amount of stock in it.

Niblo's Garden has been successful with Mrs. John Wood, with our capital actor and dear old friend, Mark Smith, at the head of her "English Company." "Pocahontas" has had its day, and now we have "Poll and my partner Joe."

The Olympic Theatre.—Mr. G. L. Fox being still alive, it is hardly necessary to remark that "Humpty Dumpty" reigns and triumphs at this house.

The other Museums, Halls, and Circuses still maintain their usual course of business; all seem to be doing a fair amount of work. The city begins to feel the presence of the hordes of merchants who come at this season of the year to make their purchases for spring and summer trade. If you have any pleasant weather out in your vicinity, please send us a small gem.

NEIL MACNEIL.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Its Coming General Conference.

The Sixteenth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in the Academy of Music, Brooklin, N. Y., Wednesday morning, May 1, 1872. This assembly takes place once in four years, and is the highest tribunal and the only legislative body in that Church. The ministerial delegates are elected by the Annual Conferences, in the proportion of one delegate for every thirty members of each Annual Conference. Lay delegates have never had seats in this General Conference; but, by legislation in the session of 1868, ratified by the people in 1869, provisional lay delegates have been elected to go to Brooklyn, and they will there for the first time be admitted. This feature will lend additional interest to the coming session. Since the Chicago session, in 1868, four Bishops have died. Of the remaining five, one is superannuated, and nearly all the rest are overworked or ill. As a consequence, the Conference at Brooklyn will elect from six to ten new Bishops to reinforce the depleted Board. Besides these elections, Book Agents, Connectional Secretaries, Editors, etc., are to be selected; hence the Church will await the proceedings with unusual interest. All the *Advocates* will publish reports, and a *Daily Advocate* will contain *verbatim* accounts. The entire delegations will include about 350 members, and the session will continue from four to five weeks. The following lists give the names of delegates from the Northwest:

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—*Ministers*—William H. Hunter, Oliver S. Munsell, Andrew J. Anderson, Joseph S. Cumming, Francis M. Chaffee, Henderson Ritchie. *Reserves*—Richard Haney, William Underwood. *Laymen*—David McWilliams, Thomas Logan. *Reserves*—N. E. Lyman, R. L. Bannaman.

DES MOINES.—*Ministers*—U. P. Golliday, Bennett Mitchell, Joseph Knotts, P. F. Bresee. *Reserves*—Jno. W. Todd, Samuel Jones. *Laymen*—H. C. Sigler, W. H. H. Beadle. *Reserves*—George E. Griffith, C. C. Nourse.

DETROIT.—*Ministers*—E. O. Haven, Arthur Edwards, Thomas G. Potter, J. S. Smart, Lewis R. Fiske, Samuel Clements. *Reserves*—Seth Reed, Manasseh Hickey. *Laymen*—John Owen, Henry Fish. *Reserves*—W. M. McConnell, George W. Fish.

ILLINOIS.—*Ministers*—Hiram Buck, W. S. Prentice, W. E. Johnson, Peter Akers, Preston Wood, W. M'K. M'Elfresh, C. P. Baldwin. *Reserves*—W. F. Short, N. P. Heath, R. N. Davies. *Laymen*—W. M. Thomas, J. G. English. *Reserves*—Philip G. Gillett, W. J. Henry.

IOWA.—*Ministers*—William F. Cowles, Francis W. Evans, Edmund H. Waring, John T. Simmons. *Reserves*—Isaac P. Teter, Richard B. Allender. *Laymen*—J. A. Hammer, James Harlan. *Reserves*—General Gilbert, John Mahin.

MICHIGAN.—*Ministers*—J. M. Reid, G. B. Jocelyn, W. H. Perrine, Israel Cogeshall, A. J. Eldred, C. C. Olds, M. B. Camburn. *Reserves*—R. Sapp, H. M. Joy. *Laymen*—Hampton Rich, Charles R. Brown. *Reserves*—L. R. Atwater, J. W. Stone.

MINNESOTA.—*Ministers*—David Brooks, T. M. Gossard, Cyrus Brooks, J. O. Rich. *Reserves*—J. F. Chaffee, Chauncey Hobart. *Laymen*—Abner Lewis, John Nicols. *Reserves*—E. T. Alling, J. N. Hall.

NEBRASKA.—*Ministers*—Thomas B. Lemon, J. B. Maxfield. *Reserves*—A. G. White, M. Pritchard. *Laymen*—E. H. Rogers, S. P. Majors. *Reserves*—John Ritchie, Wm. A. Burr.

NORTH INDIANA.—*Ministers*—Wm. H. Goode, Thomas Bowman, W. S. Birch, N. H. Phillips, O. V. Lemon. *Reserves*—M. H. Mendenhall, L. W. Monson. *Laymen*—J. A. Funk, W. R. West. *Reserves*—George W. Milburn, A. C. Sevage.

NORTHWEST GERMAN.—*Ministers*—C. A. Loeber, F. Kopp, J. J. Keller. *Reserves*—F. Schuler, Wm. Fiefle. *Laymen*—Henry Dieckhaut, G. Schnermeir. *Reserves*—J. Spink, C. Seefels.

NORTHWEST INDIANA.—*Ministers*—A. A. Gee, J. C. Reed, N. L. Brakeman, S. Godfrey. *Reserves*—Aaron Wood, Luther Taylor. *Laymen*—H. S. Lane, John Brownfield. *Reserves*—Mark Jones, L. B. Stine.

ROCK RIVER.—*Ministers*—Luke Hitchcock, C. H. Fowler, M. Raymond, S. A. W. Jewett, W. S. Harrington, J. H. Moore. *Reserves*—W. C. Willing, W. C. Dandy. *Laymen*—Grant Goodrich, S. F. Sheets. *Reserves*—F. G. Petrie, C. P. Cook.

UPPER IOWA.—*Ministers*—Alpha J. Kynett, William Brush, John Bowman, Richard Swearengen, R. W. Keeler, Elias Skinner. *Reserves*—Henry W. Reed, Emory Miller. *Laymen*—Hiram Price, D. N. Cooley. *Reserves*—L. D. Tracy, C. F. Clarkson.

WEST WISCONSIN.—*Ministers*—J. B. Bachman, J. B. Reynolds, A. Brunson, T. M. Fullerton. *Reserves*—R. Dudgeon, Peter L. Mather. *Laymen*—J. H. Rountree, John E. Stillman. *Reserves*—Thomas D. Steele, Daniel T. Bell.

WISCONSIN.—*Ministers*—G. M. Steele, P. S. Pease, H. Bannister, O. D. Pillsbury, W. G. Miller. *Reserves*—S. Fallows, W. P. Stowe. *Laymen*—W. P. Lyon, R. P. Elmore. *Reserves*—Byron Kingsbury, H. A. Jones.

A Soldiers' Home Sending Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

A large meeting of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, O., was held on Friday last. Two delegates were elected to represent the Asylum in the Cincinnati Convention, and were simply instructed to support the Liberal movement in opposition to Grant. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The meeting has developed the fact that there are a very large number of soldiers inmates of this Asylum who are strongly opposed to General Grant. The greater part of those opposed take no active part in politics from the fact that they have not yet received the right of suffrage, but there are many who are disposed to take an active part in the coming political campaign. Almost any popular Republican, aside from Grant, if nominated, would doubtless receive almost the entire support of the soldiers; but if Grant is renominated there will be a strong opposition party here. Many life-long Republicans will, if they vote at all, vote against him, and those who were formerly Democrats will, to a great extent, vote the opposition ticket, whatever it may be, in preference to supporting Grant.

PROF. S. F. B. MORSE.

How Far Was He an Original Investigator in Science?

What Were His Merits as an Inventor?

The Whole Ground Reviewed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The grave has just closed over all that is earthly of Professor S. F. B. Morse. The Press, in announcing his demise, has indulged in a stream of indiscriminate eulogy; he is depicted as a man of vast scientific attainments, which resulted in practical benefits to mankind, and, in the estimation of posterity, it is predicted that he will occupy a niche little below those assigned to the most illustrious of our great men. It may seem inopportune at this time to utter a discordant note, but I will venture to do so. Such a verdict will not be recognized by the scientific world, nor will it be confirmed by the cool and dispassionate judgment of posterity.

Whatever of fame shall hereafter attach to the name of Morse will be found to grow out of his connection with the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. That wonderful instrument is the result of two causes: 1, the discovery of certain physical laws; and, 2, the mechanical application of those laws; and I propose to inquire how far Morse was an original discoverer in this particular sphere of science, and what measure of merit is to be meeted out to him by reason of his inventive genius.

The science of Electro-Magnetism, as understood at this day, is the result of the discoveries of various investigators, scattered throughout many lands. A detached fact, observed by one, at one point, was extended and enlarged upon by another, at a distant point; and their combined observations have developed this science into beautiful and harmonious proportions.

In 1800 was discovered the Electric Pile by Volta, a discovery which excited the profoundest attention among the scientific world, and which, by the investigations of subsequent chemists, in a mere scientific toy, was destined to develop into an instrument of power.

In 1820, Oersted, born on one of the little islands adjacent to the Danish coast, announced to the scientific world that the magnetic needle changed its direction through the influence of the Voltaic apparatus, and that this effect took place when the circuit was formed, and not when it was interrupted. "In order to make the experiment," he said, "we put in communication the opposite poles of the Voltaic apparatus by a metallic wire, which we will call, for brevity, the *conducting or conjunctive wire*; and we will designate the effect which is manifested in this conductor, and around it during the Voltaic action, by the term *electric conflict*. * * * Let us suppose now, that the rectilinear part of the wire is horizontal, and placed above and parallel to a magnetic needle freely suspended. The latter will move in such a manner that under the part of the conjunctive wire which is nearest to the negative pole of the apparatus, it will deviate towards the west. * * * If the conjunctive wire is arranged horizontally under the needle, the effects are of the same nature with those which take place when the wire is above the needle; but they act in an inverse direction; that is to say, the pole of the needle under which is the part of the conjunctive wire that receives the negative electricity of the apparatus, inclines towards the east."

That autumn the fame of this discovery reached Paris, and Ampere almost at once divined the following solution: "That two parallel conjunctive wires attract each other when electricity traverses them in the same direction; that they repel one another if the electric currents move in opposite directions." The sequel of Ampere's labors showed "that the reciprocal action of the elements of two currents is exerted in conformity with the line which unites their centres; that it depends upon the mutual inclination of those elements; and, that it varies in intensity in the inverse ratio of the square of the distances."

Thus to Oersted and Ampere are to be ascribed the merit of having laid the foundation of the science of Electro-Magnetism. The latter, in his public lectures, described how magnetic needles encompassed by metallic wires, through which magnetic currents could be transmitted at the will of the operator, might be arranged in divers combinations, representing all the letters in the alphabet,—a suggestion which was practically exemplified a few years later in the apparatus of Wheatstone.

But other physicists were developing principles, which were essential to the surprising applications which have subsequently been realized. That same year, Arago, in France, and Davy, in England, showed that a current of galvanism, in passing through a copper wire, is capable of attracting iron filings, the extension of which observation is, that galvanism is capable of developing magnetism in soft iron.

In 1825, Mr. Sturgeon, of London, devised what now may be called the germ of the Electro Magnet. He bent a piece of wire into the form of a horse-shoe, covered it with varnish to produce insulation, and surrounded it with a helix, the spires of which were distinctly separated. It was found that, when a current of galvanism was transmitted through the helix from a small battery of a single cup, the iron wire became magnetic; but, when it was withdrawn, the magnetism ceased. By this arrangement, a fourteen-pound weight was held in suspension.

In 1828, Professor Joseph Henry, then at the head of the Albany Institute, but now the honored Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, entered upon a series of investigations in Electro-Magnetism, extending over a series of years, which were attended with the most brilliant results. He conceived the idea of insulating the conducting wire itself, instead of the rod to be magnetized, by covering the whole surface of the iron with a series of coils in close contact.

"This was effected," he says in his statement, "by insulating a long wire with silk thread, and winding this around the rod of iron, in close coils, from one end to the other. The same principle was extended by employing a still longer insulated wire, and winding several strata of this over the first; care being taken to insure the insulation between each stratum by a covering of silk ribbon. By this arrangement, the rod was surrounded by a compound helix formed of a long wire of many coils, instead of a single helix of a few coils. * * * *

It was found that, after a certain length of wire had been coiled upon the iron, the power diminished with a further increase of the number of turns. This was due to the increased resistance which the longer wire offered to the conduction of electricity. Two methods of improvement, therefore, suggested themselves. The first consisted, not in increasing the length of the coil, but in using a number of separate coils on the same piece of iron. By this arrangement, the resistance to the conduction of the electricity was diminished, and a greater quantity made to circulate around the iron from the same battery. The second method of producing a similar result consisted in increasing the number of elements of the battery; or, in other words, the projectile force of the electricity, which enabled it to pass through an increased number of turns of wire, and thus, by increasing the length of the wire, to develop the maximum power of the iron."

To sum up the value of Professor Henry's investigations, it may be confidently asserted that he was the first to demonstrate that the Electro-Magnet was capable of transmitting power to a distance; that, for this purpose, a galvanic battery of intensity must be employed to project the current through the long conductor; and that a magnet surrounded by many turns of one long wire must be used to receive this current. He was the first to magnetize soft iron at a distance, and to call attention to the applicability of his experiments to telegraphic purposes.

In 1832, Faraday made known his magnificent discovery, that an electric current, or a magnet, is capable, by induction, of developing at a distance electric currents in a conducting wire. Thus, the currents used in telegraphing are the discoveries of Volta, Oersted, Ampere, Henry, and Faraday; and there is not a shadow of evidence that, in this domain of science, a single fact was developed by Morse. The testimony of Professor Henry on this point is emphatic, and is indorsed by the scientific world:

"*I am not aware that Mr. Morse ever made a single original discovery in electricity, Magnetism, or Electro-Magnetism, applicable to the invention of the Telegraph.* I have always considered his merit to consist in combining and applying the discovery of others in the invention of a particular instrument and process for telegraphic purposes. I have no means for determining how far this invention is original with himself, or how much is due to those associated with him."

We now proceed to the consideration of the remaining branch of this inquiry: *i. e.*, Professor Morse's merit as an inventor. His instrument is composed of several complex parts:

1. An insulated metallic conductor.

More than a century ago, Dr. Watson transmitted electric sparks through a wire, insulated in baked wood, nearly two miles long, at Shooter's Hill, near London, in the presence of many scientific persons. Franklin ignited spirits through the medium of an insulated wire passing under the Schuylkill. In fact, the insulated conductor was well understood by every physicist. In 1828, H. D. Dyar erected a telegraph line at the race-course on Long Island, using iron wire, glass insulators, and wooden posts. Morse, in the construction of his first line, in 1844, buried the wires in the ground, and was unsuccessful in his attempts to transmit currents; but, at the suggestion of Professor Henry, they were mounted on poles.

2. Use of the earth as a return circuit.

Professor Morse first used the entire metallic circuit between Washington and Baltimore; yet Steinheil, in Germany, as far back as 1837, had demonstrated the practicability of completing a galvanic circuit by using the earth for completing the circuit. These experiments were repeated in this country by Professor Henry, and currents were transmitted by him in various directions through the College grounds at Princeton. This was prior to the construction of Morse's line.

3. Operated by Electro-Magnetism.

We have seen that the discovery of the Voltaic Pile, or its modification, is essential to the operation of those instruments where messages are transmitted by the galvanic current. Up to 1836, the batteries in use were found, after a short time, to lose their power; and, at the same time, to exhibit a variation of force if the experiment were long continued. Daniell's Battery, brought out in 1836, now used upon nearly all the telegraphic lines of the United States, supplied the desideratum, furnishing a steady and reliable force.

4. Electro-Magnet and Armature.

We have seen that the Electro-Magnet was first devised by Sturgeon, and perfected by Henry. Dr. C. T. Jackson states that, on the home voyage of the Sully, in 1832, he suggested to Professor Morse the placing of an armature of soft iron across the poles of the Electro-Magnet, which would be firmly attached during the passage of the galvanic current, and to connect with this armature the short arm of a lever-beam, and to fix a point of steel in the long arm of the lever, so that, when the paper was drawn to the Electro-Magnet, the points should perforate the holes in the paper, which was to be drawn from one reel to another by clock-work.

5. Key, or circuit-breaker and closer.

This is one of the earliest devices in connection with the various apparatus for producing the galvanic current, having been explained by Ampere as far back as 1820.

6. Clock-work for moving an endless band of paper.

Numerous devices for moving an endless band of paper had been in use long before the invention of the Electric Telegraph. We have seen that Dr. Jackson suggested such a graphic register to Professor Morse in 1832. Such a register is described in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the year 1734, and another in the Law on Philosophical Transactions for 1831. Steinheil, in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences, in 1838, describes the results of the practical operation of his graphic telegraph.

7. Lever and steel point.

Henry, in 1831, described a powerful electro-magnetic weigher, constructed by himself, with armature and lever. Cooke and Wheatstone, in England, in 1836, patented a lever in connection with the armature of an Electro-Magnet. The steel point was described by M. d'Onsen Bray in connection with his accessories by Palmer, in connection with his graphic register of of 1831.

8. Dots and lines.

Dr. Jackson, in his testimony before referred to, states that he proposed an arrangement of punctured points, or dots, to represent the ten numerals. "Mr. Morse," he continues, "proposed to reduce it to five numerals and a zero, saying that all numbers could be represented thereby. He took a dictionary and numbered the words, and then tried a system of dots against it. We assigned to each word selected for that purpose a separate number, and the numbers were indicated by dots and spaces. We took our respective places at opposite sides of the table. He would send me despatches written in numerals, which I would examine by the aid of a marked dictionary which I held in my hand, and I found no great difficulty in reading them; and then we would change, he taking the dictionary, and I sending the words. Mr. M. took the principal part in arranging the system of signs, and deserves the greatest credit for it."

This alphabet of dots and lines was employed by Dyar in 1828, and by Steinheil in 1836.

9. Local circuit for obtaining increase of power.

We have seen that Henry was the first to devise a combination of circuits, to enable a weak or exhausted current to bring into action and substitute for itself a fresh and powerful one. Wheatstone, in 1835, patented a combining instrument; and Davy, in 1838, patented a system of combined circuits.

From the statements of Dr. Gale, eminent as an electrician, and of whose services Professor Morse availed himself, it would appear that in the experiments conducted by the latter in the laboratory of the New York University, he was unable to transmit a galvanic current through a long wire, until Dr. Gale suggested the substitution of a magnet on the principle of Professor Henry's, and of a battery of many cups in place of a single cup battery. "My suggestions," says Dr. Gale, "were made to Professor Morse from inferences drawn from reading Professor Henry's paper." So valuable did Professor Morse esteem these suggestions of Dr. Gale that he paid him $15,000. ... Morse himself, before he became involved in a series of long and bitter controversies growing out of litigation in the maintenance of his patents, was disposed to render justice to one whose discoveries had become essential to his success. "To Professor Henry is unquestionably due the honor of the discovery of a principle which proves the practicability of exciting magnetism through a long coil, or at a distance, either to deflect a needle or to magnetize soft iron."

In 1845 the power of the Daniell and Grove batteries had been so far increased that local circuits became no longer necessary.

14. Audible telegraphy.

Reading by sound, now universally practised, never entered into the imagination of the inventor. It was learned by the operators of their own accord.

Thus several of the principles which entered into the construction of the Morse Machine, and among the most ingenious of them all, have become obsolete.

Hardly had the Morse line gone into operation before rival lines were projected, to be operated by rival instruments. The aid of the Courts was invoked, and injunctions and motions to dissolve were indulged in as freely as in the palmy days of Fisk and Gould. The whole question of Electro-Telegraphy, in the case of The Morse Patentees vs. The House Telegraph Company, passed under the judicial review of Mr. Justice Woodbury, of the United States Supreme Court; and when we consider the vast mass of testimony produced, the ability of counsel in arranging that testimony, and the high tribunal which passed upon it, we may rest ... to the opinion of the learned Judge on that occasion as fixing the exact merit of Morse as an inventor.

While failing to recognize Professor Morse as the discoverer of any new principle in Electro-Magnetism, the Court declares that he is entitled to high credit for his attempts to bring out a practical machine for popular and commercial use, which should communicate information to a distance, and record quickly and cheaply what was thus communicated.

"Among about sixty-two competitors," continues the Judge, "for the discovery of the Electric Telegraph, up to 1838, Morse alone, in 1837, seemed to have reached the most perfect result desirable for public and private use. *This may not have been accomplished wholly by the invention of what was entirely new as by 'improvements,'* to use the language of his patent, *on what had already been done on the same subject; improvements ingenious, useful, and valuable.*"

In this sentence, we think, is embodied the just measure of Morse's fame.

Other telegraphic inventions equally meritorious, and evincing as high a range of inventive genius, soon followed Morse's invention; but these have become forgotten, except by experts, and have been withdrawn from use, for the following reasons: In the litigation to which we have alluded, plaintiffs and defendants alike became alarmed, lest the validity of their respective patents should be overthrown by the Courts, and, in the most famous case, that of The Morse Patentees vs. Bain, it was ... that a combination through collusion was obtained, for soon after, the two rival interests were merged into one. As early as 1850, the work of consolidation in the leading telegraphic companies commenced, and where consolidation was not accomplished, an arrangement for mutual protection was entered into, each Company pledging itself, in case competing lines were constructed, to share the expense of crushing out such rival line, by reducing the charges to a mere nominal sum. By this arrangement, many machines, as we have said, of the highest merit, were thrown out of use.

The Chemical Telegraph of Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh, is a wonderful invention. It is capable of transmitting intelligence at the rate of 5,000 words an hour, or twice as rapidly as House's, and thrice as rapidly as Morse's or Hughes', and eight times as rapidly as the Needle Telegraph of Cooke and Wheatstone. It has, however, its drawbacks; its efficiency is disturbed, and at times destroyed, by magnetic storms; the chemically-prepared paper gives off an odor which is unhealthy to the operator; and the fine spiral lines traced upon the paper are irksome to the eyes in the effort to decipher them.

The House Printing Telegraph (invented by Royal E. House, of Vermont) works at the astonishing rate of sixty or seventy strokes or breaks in a second, and records the information in plain Roman letters.

The Hughes instrument (invented by David E. Hughes, of Kentucky) is a wonderful piece of mechanism, delivering messages, as in the House arrangement, in printed characters, with an ability to work on long circuits thus far unrivalled.

Professor Morse was decreed a statue while living, and House and Hughes are equally deserving; but if the country desires to honor the man who, above all others, has done the most towards enabling us to hold instantaneous communication with distant and widely-separated regions, let it decree a statue to JOSEPH HENRY.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

"Why didn't the Marquis of Lorne and his wife attend the Thanksgiving ceremonies?" is the great question in London society.

—A Paris street scene: "Dear lady," said a child exposing a toy for sale, "buy this." "What is its price?" "Judge yourself, madame; I have eaten nothing to-day." This is dramatic enough to make the fortune of three English dramas of the period.

—The London *Echo* learns that M. Gounod is in a lunatic asylum. It is not exactly madness which has seized him, but a species of hysteria caused by nervous irritation from the long tension of his nerves.

—The *bon mot* which is circulating at the London clubs, at the expense of the Marquis of Ripon (formerly Earl De Grey), was put forth by one who did not think he deserved promotion for services done at Washington, but that he should have been left "*De-Gra-ded.*"

—A joyous damsel rushed into a citizen's arms at London bridge, exclaiming: "Oh, you are my long-lost brother." She soon discovered her mistake, and rushed off in a confused manner, accompanied by her long-lost brother's purse.

—The question whether Theodore Korner, the celebrated German poet and writer of battle songs, was or was not the son of Schiller, has been settled in the negative, to the satisfaction of the German critics, who, for many years past, have been busying themselves with the elucidation of this doubt.

—M. Thiers was a printer's devil in 1826, and now he is at the head of the French nondescript Government, engaged in the suppression of newspapers.

—A curious confirmation of the truth of Thackeray's assertion that a lady could not write a letter without underscoring some of the words, was shown in Queen Victoria's recent letter to the people, acknowledging her gratification at the enthusiastic reception with which she was greeted. In it three words are underscored.

—At New Malden, England, there was lately a husband's meeting, to discuss their rights and the rights of their children, the subject being education. Eighty of these husbands met, excluded the women, and had their talk, after which they sat down to roast beef, and their wives, like dutiful and obedient helpmates, stood behind their chairs,—every woman at the back of her husband,—and waited on them. This does not say much for women's rights in New Malden.

—The Right Rev. Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, died recently, and the sad event recalls an indicrous incident of years long past. Lord Thomas FitzGerald, or "Silken Thomas," as he was called, was accused of setting fire to the Cathedral of Cashel, and made a singular defence by saying that "He did set fire to the building, but he thought the Bishop was in it." On this consideration he thought the affair not an unmitigated outrage.

—It will, perhaps, be interesting to Americans to learn that, at a great public sale of autographs, which lately took place in Leipsig, that of Benjamin Franklin was one of the most eagerly sought. In fact, it stood second on the long list of sales, Marie Antoinette being the first, and Carlo Bonaparte (father of Napoleon I.), Marie Louise, Alexander I., of Russia, Napoleon III., Louis XIV., Peter the Great, Empress Josephine, Bismarck, Fox, Blucher, Danton, and Queen Victoria following in order. "Poor Richard's" autograph was sold for twenty-four Prussian dollars.

—Sir Charles Mordaunt has sued the publishers of a work on the peerage for having credited him with a daughter born in 1869 the said daughter being the fruit of his wife's alleged infidelity.

—Mlle. Lefranc, daughter of the French Minister, was married to M. de Samezeuil on the 18th ult., in the chapel of the Palace of Versailles, where no other marriage had been performed since that of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

—A Parisian quack has been advertising an infallible remedy for curing diseases of the skin. It appeared, on his examination in Court, that there were "objections" to his mode of practice. If his patients were troubled with a cutaneous eruption, he applied a plaster which took away the skin; no skin, no disease of the skin—very logical theory.

—There is one part of the world where all the belles are diving belles. The girls of the island of Birnia, opposite Rhodes, are not permitted to marry till they have brought up from the sea a certain quantity of sponges, which abound on that part of the coast of Asia Minor; or even before they can give proof of their agility by taking them from a certain depth. Divers couples are made happy every year.

—Heretofore 90 per cent of the telegraph operators in the Grand Duchy of Baden have been women. Hereafter the working of the wires is to be in the hands of the imperial authorities, who think that women's propensity to gossip has too wide a range with the telegraph in their possession, and accordingly measures are being taken to provide the dismissed operators with a husband and a home.

—Some of the banking and insurance companies in England are beginning to employ women as clerks. The Prudential Assurance Company, which has the largest staff of clerks of any London office, has created a department for female service, for which only the daughters and widows of professional men, merchants, and gentlemen engaged in public offices are eligible.

—Eight thousand four hundred and twenty-eight trees of yore the number of the seats in the gardens and promenades of Paris. During the siege 2,340 were used for firewood, so the Municipality is about to replace them at a cost of 81 ... piece.

—An English gentleman in Paris has just become the fortunate winner of a most valuable lottery. It appears that a French lady persuaded the gentleman to take tickets of two Napoleons in a raffle, which she was getting up for the purpose of disposing of some magnificent jewels, which rumor says had belonged to the Empress. He paid the sum, and thought no more of the matter, when, to his utter astonishment, he received a small packet one day, and on opening it he found he had become the happy possessor of a diamond cross and necklace worth about $3,000.

—A social sensation has been created in Paris lately in consequence of a duel, fought in St. Cloud Park between Prince de Bauffremont and Prince Bibesco. The difficulty arose from family complications. Prince de Bauffremont married the Princess de Chimay. The marriage was not happy, and Prince de Bibesco, a friend of the Chimays, became involved in a quarrel with De Bauffremont, who published a statement stating that, with a stick in his hand, he had caused the Prince de Bibesco to run like a rank coward. The result was that the latter challenged him, and in the duel that ensued so neatly ran his sword between the third and fourth ribs of his antagonist that De Bauffremont was compelled to take to his bed.

—A bewildering definition of the word "courtship" was given by a witness in an amusing breach-of-promise case recently tried in London. Mr. Chambers, counsel for the plaintiff, remonstrated with the witness for using the word. "I am an old batchelor," said he, "and don't understand courtship. How is it done? What is courtship?" The witness, who being a married lady might reasonably be expected to answer by the light of her own experience, defined it thus: "Looking at each other, taking hold of each other's hands, and all that kind of thing."

—The ex-Empress of the French sold a little while ago her extensive collection of fans. A number of snuff-boxes are now passing under the hammer. There are forty of these bijoux, and they are now being exhibited in London. The most remarkable curiosities are two magnificent works of Petitot, the portraits of the Duc d'Anjou and of Colbert; exquisite pastoral subjects by Watteau; an enamel of the seventeenth century—Louis XIV. and Mdme. de Montespan in the characters of Mars and Venus; a gold snuff-box, the work of Kolbe, representing the different sights of the Petit Trianon; this last was the property of Marie Antoinette. Then follow two Saxon enamels, with subjects by Boucher; two boxes in amber, ornamented with diamonds and rubies—presents of the Khedive to the Emperor Napoleon. Finally, there have been added to the collection three superb pieces of furniture, dating from Louis XVI., and coming from the Little Trianon.

GNADENHUTTEN.

A Painful Incident in Ohio History.

New Philadelphia, March 7, Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

Twelve miles south of New Philadelphia, we find the picturesque little village of Gnadenhutten on the east bank of the Tuscarawas River, a place of nearly 500 inhabitants, seeming in its beauty and seclusion to be a haven of rest from the world's cares; but ninety years ago the 8th day of this month, it was the scene of the most horrible massacre on record, the principal details of which we give below. At the time of this dreadful transaction and for several years previous, the Indians composing or forming the Gnadenhutten Moravian Mission were subject to suspicion (undeservedly, however) from both the American and English, and at one time they were persuaded under the mask of friendship to leave their settlement, but after enduring untold hardships and many persecutions, they were exonerated from blame, and with thankful hearts, praising God, for they were Christians, they formed themselves into several divisions, numbering one hundred and fifty men, women and children, and returned to their forsaken fields, the greater portion to fall victims to the treachery of the pale faces. The actors in this notorious murder consisted of about one hundred men, commanded by Colonel David Williamson, whose purpose was to destroy all the Moravian Indians, supposing them to have been accessory to the murder of some white families on the Ohio River, whose clothing had been traded to them by their wild brethren that had actually committed the bloody deed. Innocent of any wrong-doing, these civilized red men were busy at their usual avocations, when they were captured by Williamson's military band, and the question as to whether they should be taken to Pittsburgh as prisoners, or put to death, was presented by the commander to his company, to be decided by vote. Eighty against eighteen or twenty determined the fate of the Indians. One night more of life was granted them. At the first intimation of this news they were almost distracted, but placing implicit confidence in the Great Being they so devoutly served, they offered to Him their prayers for strength to meet all that was to come. Tender good-byes were interchanged, loving words of encouragement spoken, infants clasped closer to the mother's breast, and then, with the coming of morning, gray haired men, brave women, and little children were doomed to be sacrificed. Two houses were chosen, and two at a time they were led thither, the men to one and the women and children to the other, and as they entered they were knocked down and butchered. A Pennsylvanian killed fourteen Indian men with a cooper's mallet, and then handed it to another, saying, "Go on in the same way; I think I have done pretty well." One poor woman who had learned to speak English, on her knees begged the Captain to spare their lives, but her appeal for mercy was fruitless. Even the bodies after they were dead were disfigured by their inhuman captors. In this manner seventy-two were killed, but others were shot, tomahawked and killed in various ways until the number reached 96. One, after being scalped and mangled, attempted to rise, but was soon despatched by the murderers. The same night of the massacre the two slaughter houses, with all the other buildings of the Gnadenhutten settlement, were burned, and the dead bodies being but partially consumed, the bones of some remained upon the ground for 20 years, when they were buried by friendly persons. The perpetrators of this fiendish act departed by the light of the burning village, whose very ground stands as evidence against them to-day, for visitors at Gnadenhutten never fail to visit the ground whereon stood the Indian storehouses and secure some of the charred corn, the grains of which are kept amongst the curiosities and relics of many of our households.

But two boys, of 14 or 15 years of age, made their escape to tell the story. These two fortunately met each other, and together proceeded to Sandusky. The noble martyrs of the Indian Moravian Company consisted of forty men, twenty-two women, and thirty-four children.

The site of the former Indian village of Gnadenhutten, of about six acres, has been purchased by a society that was organized in 1843, having for its object the erection of a suitable monument, at this spot, to perpetuate the memory of the ninety-six Indian victims. The exact location of the slaughter houses can still be identified. This portion of the ground has been fenced in, and improved and beautified in all respects, and all funds donated previous to this time have been judiciously invested by the "Gnadenhutten Monument Society," and now amount to about nine hundred dollars. This sum being still inadequate for the purpose in view, aid is solicited from the public generally, and any contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the officers of the Society.

It has been suggested by some that the body of David Zeisberger, the first successful Moravian missionary to the Ohio Indians, and who is buried at Goshen, be removed to Gnadenhutten, and his name placed upon the monument when erected, but to this the Sharon people strongly object, and beyond a doubt his grave will remain where it now is, marked by the little plain marble slab, modest and unpretentious, as the man it commemorates.

Old Scotch Proverbs Applied.

There was much pleasant intercourse among families at a small cost. Scarcely any gave ceremonious dinners. Invitations to tea at 6 o'clock were common. After tea there were songs, with perhaps a round of Scottish proverbs—a class of sayings which, from their agreeable tartness, found scope for exercise in ordinary transactions, and were more especially useful in snubbing children, and keeping them in remembrance of their duty. The Peebles people were not behind their neighbors in the art of applying these maxims. As, for example, if a fastidious youth presumed to complain that his porridge was not altogether to his mind, he would have for reply,—"Lay your wame to your winnin';" that is, "Suit your stomach to your earnings,"—a staple observation in all such cases. Or, if one of unsettled habits got into a scrape, such as "slumpin'" in the ice, and coming home half drowned, instead of being commiserated, he would be coolly reminded that "An unhappy fish gets an unhappy bait." Or, if one hinted that he was hungry, and would not be the worse of something to eat, he would, if the application was inopportune, be favored with the advice in dietetics: "You'll be the better o' findin' the grands o' your stamack." Or, if he, on the other hand, asked for a drink of water shortly after dinner, he would be told that "Mickle meat taks mickle weet;" by which wholesome rebuke he was instructed in the excellent virtue of moderation in eating. Or, if one, when put to some kind of difficult task, said he wanted assistance, he would get the proverb pitched at him: "Help yoursel', and your friends will like you the better." Or, when a family of children quarrelled among themselves, and appealed to their mother for an edict of pacification, she would console them with the remark, "You'll all agree better when ye gang in at different kirk doors." A capital thing were these proverbs and sayings for stamping out what were called notions of "uppishness" in children, or hopes of having everything their own way.—*From the Memoir of Robert Chambers.*

—Swimming being now taught in the British army "as a military duty," the number of fatalities from drowning in that service has sensibly diminished.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., Jewelers and Opticians, ... West Madison, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

DRY GOODS.

New and Elegant GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will display, on Monday, April 8th, Real French Poplins at $1 per yard, a very great bargain. Real Japanese Silks, 50c, 60c, 75c, and up, popular and beautiful. Satin Striped Challis and Venetian Foulards; Imp. Mohair Suitings, Marquette Cords; Versailles Stripes Alexis Cloth for Suits; Pekin Crape Suitings; Sedan Side Stripes, for Walking Dresses; French Wool Challis Dolly Varden Patterns; French Silk Pongees and Plain Cashmeres, Satines and Empress Cloths, for summer wear.

The above comprises the rarest novelties imported, and are marked at low rates.

State and Twentieth-sts.

Dolly Varden.

Dolly Varden Repps,
Dolly Varden Cretonnes,
Dolly Varden Challis,
Dolly Varden Lawns,
Dolly Varden Delaines,
Dolly Varden Prints.

Wholesale,
Canal and W. Washington-sts.

Retail House,
W. Madison and Aberdeen-sts.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full powered steamships; the six largest in the world—OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons burden, 3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash av., Chicago.

A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Bergen, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt., 19 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
Java	April 10	Parthia	April 6
China	April 17	Palmyra	April 13
Calabria	April 20	Olympus	April 20

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 276 State-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR INFANTS

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA, THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE.

Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents, 15 South William-st., New York.

CORNELL'S PATENT

IRON FRONTS

COSTS 50 PER CENT LESS

Than any others. Can be put up complete in 3 weeks from date of order. One now going up at 325 Wabash-av. Call and see it.

ALBAN C. STIMERS, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

Portfolios and Writing Desks

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.

Metal Engraved Signs.

HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

SCALES.

HOWE'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Possess valuable improvements, which are not found in any other scales. Comparison with any other make invited. The largest assortment in the West. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 123 Michigan-av. Also, a full stock of trucks, skids, and grocers' tinware.

SCALES

At Reduced Prices.

We offer several Fairbank's and other make of scales, but little used, which have been taken out to make way for the improved Howe Scales. HOWE SCALE WAREHOUSE, 123 Michigan-av.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. S. G. PRATT

WILL GIVE

One Grand Concert,

At the First Baptist Church, Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court,

APRIL 8th, 1872.

Among other novelties produced for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA will be the following:

"Der Tannenbaum" (The Fir Tree), Song.....Wagner
"The Dew is Sparkling," Song.....Rubenstein
"The Rainy Day," Illustration..Quartette and Chorus
(Composed expressly for this occasion by Mr. Pratt.)
"Spring Greeting," Chorus..........Gade
(First time in Chicago.)

Mr. Pratt will also perform some of his own Piano Works, prominent among which will be "SHADOW THOUGHTS" and "DREAM WANDERINGS," Grand Caprice, introducing the favorite melody, "OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

The following eminent artists will assist:

Miss May French, Mr. A. Bischoff,
Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Mr. James Gill,
Miss Lewis, Mr. J. M. Hubbard.

LOUIS FALK, Organist.

Also, a Select Chorus of Twenty Voices under the direction of J. A. BUTTERFIELD. Concert will commence at EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Admission,

One Dollar, Including Reserved Seats.

Sale of seats at Lyon & Healy's, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., and 297 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AIMEE,

The Queen of Opera Bouffe.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 8.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

AIMEE as..........La Grande Duchesse
Noe as..........Fritz | M'lle Dubois..........Wanda

M'lles Vanghelet, Vandamme, Messrs. Duchesne, Edgard, Berthon, Julien, Parent, and Gudin in the principal roles.

F. W. Zaulig..........Musical Director
Tuesday (first time here)..........LA PERICHOLE
Wednesday Matinee..........LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
Wednesday Evening..........LA BELLE HELENE
Thursday (first time here)..........LES BRIGANDS
Friday (Benefit of Aimee)..........BARBE BLEUE
Saturday Matinee..........LA PERICHOLE
Saturday Evening (first time)..........LES PONT DES SOUPIRS

Seats secured only at Box Office of the Academy. Stages leave for the South Side immediately after the Opera.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

IRWIN COMBINATION

AND THE GREAT

JOHN DILLON

IN

BLOW FOR BLOW.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's

MINSTRELS.

HARRIGAN AND HART in their specialties of BAD WHISKEY and AFTER THE WAR, "QUIRE FOR A DAY, and HE'S GOT TO COME," and the operatic burlesque of IL PRODIGO L'ENFANT. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Black Crook!

Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL,

Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Bark, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dwelling-House and Lot

And five residence lots in Austin, to be sold at auction on Monday morning, April 8, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal st., corner Madison and Washington.

Dwelling-house, nearly new, 22x28, two stories, containing 10 rooms, closets, etc., finished in good style; brick well, with excellent water; 25-barrel cistern; barn 12x16. The lot is 54 feet front by 192 feet deep, being two-thirds of Lot 153, in School Section 16, Township 39 N., R. 13 east.

Also, Lots 19, 20, and 21, 60x130 each, in Block 14, in Austin's subdivision of the east half of the N. E. quarter of Section 8, Town 39 N., R. 13 east.

Also, Lots 203 and 204, 60x118 feet, in Block 11 of same. Austin is a fast-growing village, only 3 miles west of the city limits, with 16 passenger trains. Commutation tickets 7½ cents each.

The title to the above property is perfect.

Terms of the sale, all cash. A deposit will be required from each purchaser.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

350 Cases Boots & Shoes

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our New Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, etc.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9½ o'clock, at the New Red Front, 55 and 57 Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING

AND

Lot 64 by 131 Feet,

Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 70 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 21 by 46, with a wing running back 16 feet by 28 containing 13 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, gas and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.

The lot is 64 feet front by 131 feet deep to an alley. The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.

The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 9 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.

For further particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

Our Regular Wednesday Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

SLIPPERS,

For APRIL 10, will comprise an unusually large assortment of custom made goods in all the varieties required by the trade. In this sale are several large consignments that must be closed out this week, which buyers will please make a note of.

Catalogues and goods ready for inspection now.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE

Sale of Dry Goods

Notions, Hosiery, etc., at 10 A. M.

Also, at 11 A. M.

Also a splendid line of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, fresh, seasonable goods at Auction,

Tuesday, April 9.

At our Salesroom, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneer.

All line of street cars pass our door.

SPECIAL SALE of new furniture, carpets, mattings, spring beds, etc.

Also, an assortment of office desks at auction, Thursday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

All lines of street cars pass our door.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

Absolute Security

FROM

BURGLARS!

All interested in the protection of valuables are invited to examine the

"PROTECTOR!"

OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

MARVIN & CO.'S

SAFES.

17 South Canal-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

Tribune Office.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Treasurer and Police Reports—Bills Paid—The Inevitable Fifty-first Street Sewer—Petitions—Public Improvements, etc.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showed:

Balance on hand last month	$13,702.75
Received during the month of March	539.27
Total	$14,242.02
Disbursed during same time	1,482.73
Balance cash on hand	$12,749.29

Captain Binford's police report showed only two arrests; fines collected, $8; cases of small-pox, 7, of which 3 were fatal; infected houses, 4, which had on the usual placards.

BILLS PAID.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Rand, McNally & Co., $12.50. G. W. Binford, $192.26; Patrick Ryan, $131.26; Andrew Madden, $131.26; Nicholas Hunt, $131.26; John Fogerty, $131.26; Chamley Bros. & Co., $19.84; Abraham Kleinman, $20; Thomas Culver, $30; Jefferson street sidewalks, $240; Henry Whelp, $226; Richard Watson, $30.75.

TOWN PLATS.

The following town plats were approved: Baines, Sidway & Layton's Subdivision of Block 6 of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of west half of southwest quarter of Section 2, 38, 14; Stark & McKaig's Subdivision of Lot 18; Forrestville subdivision of south half of north half of southeast quarter of Section 14, 38, 14.

FIFTY FIRST STREET SEWER.

A form of agreement was adopted between Beatty & Barker and the town of Hyde Park, for the completion of Fifty-first street sewer, and a committee of five, Messrs. Cady, Hale, Bradner, Clark, and Waldron, was appointed to meet the South Park Commissioners on Tuesday evening, and the contractors on Wednesday next, and execute the agreement.

WARRANTS DRAWN.

Warrants were ordered to be issued to Beatty and Barker, on account of work already done for $2,761.45, payable Oct. 21, 1872, and for $3,127.77, payable Nov. 1, 1872.

Also for $400 to Mary Wallace, wife of Richard Wallace, in compromise for injuries received by falling through a defective sidewalk on State street.

Also, that settlement be made with G. C. Sampson, J. P., he to pay the town $23.52, balance in full of fines collected up to February last.

LAMPS, ETC.

It was resolved that permission be granted to the citizens to erect and maintain, at their own expense, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, lamps and lamp-posts for lighting the streets, the town to pay for the gas consumed.

LAKE WATER.

Also, that the Committee on Public Grounds report the basis of a contract to be made with respectable parties to supply the town of Hyde Park with Lake water.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Petitions were presented from sundry citizens for the appointment Pound Masters. Referred to the Committee on Public Grounds.

From T. L. Morgan, to have rotten fence removed from the Park, and the hedge to be trimmed. Same reference, with power to act.

From Jas. H. Bowes, President of Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, to have notices issued and proper measures taken to abate the nuisances caused by the Union Rendering Company and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth Station. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Proposals were received from Charles Creighton to grade Forty-eighth st at $1.25 per rod, $75 for grading and $40 for lumber.

The Superintendent was directed to open the outlet of the drain on Sixty-third street, and to construct a temporary outlet to town line drain.

The Committee on Streets were charged with the construction of a new bridge near Rankins, one and a half-miles south of Ainsworth Station.

Permission was granted to D. Healey to take gravel from the beach in front of the Park on payment of 50 cents per cubic yard.

Bills were received and referred, and the Board adjourned to Saturday, April 20.

BASE BALL.

Meeting of Lovers of the National Game—Formation of the Phoenix Base Ball Association, with a Capital Stock of $10,000—Jimmy Wood Coming "Home" in June and September.

An adjourned meeting of gentlemen interested in securing base ball grounds was held on Saturday evening in the Uhlich House parlor, corner of Twenty-second and State streets. There were about fifty persons present, these being of the very best class of citizens, and the fact of their attendance on a night so stormy proves the strong attachment which is felt for base ball in Chicago.

The meeting was called to order by Norman T. Gassette, Esq., ex-President of the White Stocking Club, who stated that letters had been received from Jimmy Wood, Captain of the Troy Haymakers, who had expressed a desire to make an arrangement to occupy the grounds during the months of June and September of this year, playing championship games with all the first-class clubs of the country. He said it had been thought best to form a copartnership of gentlemen, who should lease grounds and pay all expenses in advance, but should not enter into articles of incorporation. Investigation into the matter had shown that grounds of a desirable character could be secured, the choice resting between the South and West Divisions, the final selection to be determined by the disposition of the street car and 'bus companies toward the support of the movement.

Mr. Barrell moved that the meeting form an organization to be known as the Chicago Base Ball Association.

Mr. J. M. Thacher moved to amend by making it the Phoenix Base Ball Association, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Thacher moved the appointment of a committee of three on permanent organization. The motion prevailed and Messrs. Thacher, Culver, and Hough were appointed such committee.

Mr. Gassette stated that it would be desirable to raise between $3,000 and $4,000, with which to pay the ground-rent in advance, and fence and fit up the grounds.

Mr. Culver moved that the capital stock of the Association be fixed at $10,000, to be divided into 100 shares of $100 each, 25 per cent of which shall be payable down, 25 per cent within six weeks, and the balance to be paid in only by a vote of a majority of the stock. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Culver, T. Z. Cowles was added to the Committee on Permanent Organization, and the Committee thereupon retired, and in due time reported, recommending the adoption of a constitution, which declares the object of the association to be to secure and maintain grounds for the playing of base ball; the association to exist from the date of the adoption of the constitution to the 1st of December, 1872; the capital stock to be $10,000, divided into 100 shares of $100 each; the officers to be a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall constitute a Board of Directors. The Committee recommend the appointment of a Committee of Five, to canvass for subscriptions to stock. The constitution was adopted, and the Chair appointed E. F. Dexter, J. W. D. Kelly, Wm. Pettibon, D. N. Boynton, and W. J. Culver as the Committee on Subscription.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening next at the same place.

THE LAW COURTS.

Discharge of the Grand Jury—Indictments Found Against Ninety-three Offenders—A Double Murderer.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury was on Saturday discharged, having presented ninety-three indictments. Such of the persons charged with criminal acts as were in custody, were shortly afterward arraigned to plead. Of these there were fifty-three, the odd three being colored persons, and seven were females.

The most notable case presented was that of Annie Taylor, twice indicted for murder,—the throwing of a lighted lamp, by means of which her sister and niece were burned to death. She, of course, pleaded not guilty.

The prisoners were not to any great number sentenced when they pleaded guilty, the Court remanding them so as to allow an examination of the lately approved law authorizing conviction to the House of Correction.

James Wilson, for the larceny of a ham, was sent to the County Jail for thirty days; Patrick Kirwin, for the larceny of six boxes of pills, was sentenced for ten days; Joseph Carson, for the larceny of two empty oil barrels, was sent down for one day.

The following pleaded guilty of larceny: Annie Cronan, Jeffrey Cullen, Robert Dunn, John Dougherty, Bernard Heatey, Joseph Honora, George Hutchins, Michael Sage, Charles McCarty, Patrick Murphy, John Stevens, and Edward Thompson. Their peculations have been duly recorded in connection with the recital of policemen's doings.

John Shannahan acknowledged a robbery, and Anthony Courtney pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to murder one Peter Carr. All of these were remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A verdict was rendered against Thomas Dobbins for $3,000, in favor of James Duquid. This was an action of trespass to recover for a forcible eviction of plaintiff from five lots of ground on the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, occupied as a coal yard, under lease from defendant, who gave lease to a third party, thus causing the eviction.

VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.

A Young Lady Garroted by Two Desperadoes—The Villains Frightened Off By Their Victim's Screams.

At an early hour on Saturday evening a most villainous outrage was perpetrated in the West Division, opposite Union Park. About half-past 7 o'clock, the Misses Vescelius, who are members of the choir of the Union Park Congregational Church, proceeded to that edifice to attend rehearsal. When they reached the building, one of the sisters remembered that she must do a little shopping, and asking her sister for her purse, started on her errand. She was only absent about thirty minutes, and reached the vicinity of the church again about 8 o'clock. Just as she was entering the door two men rushed upon her, and while one held her arms, the other searched for her pocket for her purse. Though dreadfully frightened, the lady screamed for aid, and the garroters fearing capture, let go their victim, and scampered off without getting her money. Almost dead with fright Miss Vescelius made her way into the church, and there related her adventure to her friends. Several of the gentlemen members of the choir at once set off after the robbers, but of course those worthies had made good their escape.

Where was Sergeant Douglas' men at the time this outrage was perpetrated? Certainly not on their beat.

Homes for Poor Clerks, Men and Women.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me, through the columns of your widely-circulating paper, to ask a few questions: Is there not as much charity in our wealthy citizens and business-men as would allow them to speculate in one or two large buildings for the comfort of their poor clerks? Look at the poor dry-goods clerks. Some of them work for $6 and $8 a week, and then come home tired, and are packed into a miserable boarding house, and pay $6, and $7, and $8 a week for board. If there were, say, two good buildings open in this city, like the Woman's Home, and let them be for young men and young women, and carried on under Christian principles, I know they would be well supported by the poor clerks of our large city, who have no home, and who are willing to pay a moderate sum for board. I myself know a young lady working for $6, and paying $5 for board, and young men working for $8 and paying $7 for board; and that is not the worst, but they are packed up in dirty rooms almost alive with vermin. I have gone round with a young lady to those boarding-houses, and such filth and stench as meet one on the first breath is dreadful enough to create sickness. I could not get a place for her, so I am obliged to keep her in my family. The places that she could get were so dreadful high that I would not let her pay any such price.

The poor dry-goods clerks would support an institution themselves, without any others. When a gentleman calls at the Woman's Home, he does not feel at home, it is so exclusive; and he naturally takes the lady out, and then the confectioner's or the theatre is resorted to; whereas, if there was an institution where there would be one floor for gentlemen and one for ladies, and good, plain, clean fare and moderate charges, it would do a great deal to help both sexes.

But girls do not get half as much wages as men, and they have to pay the same for board which is so hard. I would not let married ladies or gentlemen into such an institution unless showing just cause.

With God's help, this may reach the heart of some enterprising citizen who will carry the suggestion into effect. ENQUIRER.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Temperance.

A meeting of delegates from the various Catholic benevolent and temperance organizations, was held yesterday afternoon at Father Mathew Hall, on Harrison street, near Halsted. The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, but when that hour arrived nothing was visible but musicians and musical instruments, and nothing audible but the sounds proceeding from the combined efforts of both. At 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order, Mr. John Connel presiding. The attendance was not large, the wind instruments outnumbering the delegates easily. The object of the meeting was to take some action with regard to the formation of a State Temperance organization. It had been the intention of the Father Mathew Society to call a convention of delegates from all kindred organizations in the State, but they determined not to act without consultation with other societies in the city. Several meetings have been called without success, the representation not being large enough to warrant definite action, the hour selected being a most inconvenient one for the purpose. The meeting yesterday determined to proceed at once without delay, and call a convention of the character above named at as early a day as possible.

Personal Items.

J. H. McVicker, Esq., has returned from New York.

—Mr. Burrell, Missionary of the Third Presbyterian Church, will be ordained on Tuesday evening next, at the Bethany Mission.

—Senator Carl Schurz is announced to lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church soon after the adjournment of Congress.

—The Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent, received its first patients on Wednesday last. The capacity of the institution is one hundred and fifty.

—Mr. W. N. Smith, for some time train Postmaster of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has been appointed Postmaster at Englewood.

—The Rev. Father De Blieck will lecture at the Jesuit Church on Thursday evening, before the literary society of the Holy Family Parish, on "The Roman Question."

—Dr. Chronik, for more than five years preacher of the Sinai Congregation, in this city, leaves this week for Germany. He will take up his abode permanently in Berlin.

—Mr. George D. Alexander, known in Chicago as a leading cattle-broker at the Union Stock Yards, has been adjudged insane, and will be sent to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum.

—The citizens of the town of Lake are to hold an election for town officers on Tuesday next. The following is the "Reform Ticket:" Supervisor, John L. Gurber; Assessor, Enoch Wood; Collector, Levi Montgomery; Trustee, John Tabor; Clerk, M. Fleming.

—Martin Powers, plumber, wishes to contradict a statement in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday to the effect that the burning of a Mr. Jenneson's house, at Riverside, was owing to the plumbers. In saving the furniture he lost his own tools.

—Messrs. Richards, Shaw & Winslow, who succeed the well-known wholesale dry goods house of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, now located on Michigan avenue, just south of Madison street, have secured the lot northeast corner of State and Madison streets, on which there will be erected for them at once, a brown stone block which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest stores in the city.

—A meeting of the wholesale grocers of Chicago was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of G. C. Cook & Co., when resolutions of regret and respect for the late Isaac C. Day were passed. The funeral took place from his residence, No. 484 Michigan avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday, and was largely attended.

—The Rev. Alphabetical Rine, who played so conspicuous a part in furnishing the newspapers with reading matter some months ago, by "cribbing" notes and cash, getting fleeced in a gambling house, and winding up in jail, is amusing the country people with his experiences in each phase of his eventful Chicago career.

—Miss Rachel Everson, while travelling on a Prairie avenue omnibus, on Friday afternoon, had her pocket-book, containing $317 in currency, stolen from her pocket. The money was the result of seven years of saving, and was intended for payment on a piece of property. The lady resides at No. 248 Calumet avenue.

—Col. R. H. Forrester desires us to contradict the statement in our article on the Oak Park difficulty, published yesterday, to the effect that he instructed Gilfoyle to shoot any one who should trespass upon his rights. The Colonel, on the contrary, instructed Gilfoyle under no circumstances to resort to firearms. He requested him to "keep cool," even though Lambier and his men should set him out on the road.

—A donation party will be held on Tuesday evening at the parlor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of May and Fulton streets, for the benefit of the Rev. Dr. Williams. A very attractive programme has been selected, and a good time may be expected. All are invited to attend. Dr. Williams is an old and much-respected preacher of acknowledged ability, and this occasion will be an opportunity for his friends to express their good will.

Almost Another Vacancy.

A butcher, whose name is at present unknown, tried his skill on a policeman yesterday afternoon, and succeeded so well as to incapacitate him from doing duty. The fellow had been arrested for some disorderly act, and when near the corner of Archer avenue and Main street refused to proceed further. The officer, Bergen, of the South Branch Station, endeavored to make him go, but was resisted. A rough-and-tumble encounter ensued, during which the butcher managed to get a knife from his pocket, open the blade and stab Bergen in the right thigh. Satisfied with having rendered the policeman incapable of carrying out his intention, the butcher ran away. Bergen was taken to the station and attended by a physician. His wound is very painful, being long and deep, and he is weak from loss of blood. No serious result, however, is apprehended. Sergeant Lull sent out several men to hunt up the slayer of hogs, but they did not succeed in catching him.

Odd Fellows' Relief.

During the winter the Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have been most liberal in their benefaction to the Order in this city, and, in fact, the greater portion of the contributions from the State of Ohio, have been contributed through a committee in Cincinnati. This committee have been indefatigable in their efforts to aid the fraternity in Chicago during the entire winter. Yesterday morning the following gentlemen arrived in the city to learn the exact condition of those Lodges that were burnt out, for the purpose of distributing some funds still in their hands among those who are most in need: John E. Bell, Charles Thomas, Thomas McLean, C. J. W. Smith, W. B. Kennedy, Thomas Gilpin, Wm. S. Hudson, C. C. Shayne, and Samuel Pye.

Everything.

The Franklin Society will meet at No. 54 South Morgan street, this evening. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

—The ship carpenters and caulkers will meet on Tuesday evening at No. 113 Milwaukee avenue.

—A meeting of the "Cook County Personal Liberty League" will be held on Tuesday evening at No. 10 Twelfth street, Turner Hall.

—A dog which was supposed to have been a victim of hydrophobia, was killed in a saloon on the corner of Halsted and Adams streets yesterday afternoon.

—The Montgomery Light Guards will meet for drill and business on Thursday evening, at their armory, corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue.

—A meeting of the members of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year.

—A meeting of the various Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Societies will be held at Father Mathew Hall, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Fire Department was called out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by an alarm from Box No. 314, flames having been observed in the frame building No. 127 West Washington street. The fire was extinguished before over $50 damage had been done. How the fire originated is unknown.

—The annual meeting of the Chicago Lacrosse Club, will be held to-morrow evening, at No. 105 West Washington street. All members are requested to attend, as the election of officers will be a portion of the evening's business.

—Thomas B. Bryan, on Saturday, sold a lot 50x80 feet, on Madison street, near the corner of Fifth avenue, for $1,250 per foot, to be immediately improved. He was offered $1,500 a foot for the lot on the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue.

—The Armory Police paid a visit to the low brothels on Clark street, between Polk and Twelfth streets, last evening, and arrested fifty men and women. They were all locked up in the Armory, where most of them remained all night, a few being released upon depositing $25 for their appearance at the Police Court this morning.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Henry Ropke, who died on Saturday of injuries received while gunning near the Wentworth farm last Thursday. His gun exploded, and a portion of the barrel struck him on the forehead, fracturing his skull. He was 22 years of age, and lived on the South Side.

—The reports maliciously circulated that the building occupied by John V. Farwell & Co. was failing, are entirely unfounded. The whole structure is magnificently built and has given no evidence of weakness. The error originated in a confusion of Judge Farwell with John V. Farwell & Co., the building of the former having shown a trifling defect in construction.

—A meeting of residents and property-owners on Archer avenue on Friday evening at David's Hall, No. 77 Archer avenue to remonstrate against the laying of a switch track across that thoroughfare by Messrs. Alexander Bell and James Donner. Resolutions were passed denouncing the project and urging the Council to withhold permission.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits on Saturday: Joseph F. Bonfield, four-story and basement brick, 52x160 feet, Nos. 199, 201, and 203 Randolph street; A. M. Fullerton, four-story and basement brick, 36x50 feet, Nos. 118 and 120 South Water street; A. M. Fullerton, four-story and basement brick, 50x70 feet, Nos. 117 and 119 Dearborn street; G. A. May, four-story and basement brick, 24x101 feet, No. 126 LaSalle street; A. B. Smith, four-story and basement brick, 120x70 feet, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, and 56 Michigan avenue.

POLITICAL.

The Cairo *Egyptian Sun* names seventeen Republican aspirants for the Congressional nomination in that district.

—General John T. Sprague, formerly Adjutant General on the staff of Governor Seymour, of New York, is becoming prominent as a candidate for Governor of Florida, where he has been practicing law for a few years past.

—A Protectionist Congressman was shown, a few days ago, a letter asking to have foreign rags admitted free of duty. "What," said he, "admit the pauper rags of Europe to compete with those of American mechanics! Never!"

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the Cincinnati Convention is likely to prove "the pivot upon which the politics of the year,—and of the decade, for that matter,—are to turn;" and it adds: "This one thing is certain, that it will be a power and a success in precisely the proportion that its dotage commend themselves to the hardest sense, and the best instincts of the American people."

—The *South Carolinian* says: "Should the Cincinnati Convention nominate candidates acceptable to the opponents of the present Administration, we cannot hesitate as to the duty of the Democratic party. It is to unite upon the Cincinnati nominees, and to unite cordially with the Liberal Republicans for 'purification and pacification.'"

—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*: "Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, is authority for the assertion that only five or six newspapers in the South support the Passive policy. Against this 'authority' is the fact that only a few Democratic or Conservative papers in the South support any other policy. There are several times 'five or six' in Tennessee alone which have no faith in a Democratic nomination. * * * There is not a Grant organ in the country that does not favor a straight Democratic ticket, and, as the Bourbon Democrats do the same thing, it is not straining too much to say that the two Radical wings will fly the same body and drink through one mouth."

Judge Farwell's "Central Block."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE there were remarks concerning the stability of Judge Farwell's "Central Block," which, if they are not corrected, might lead the public to consider that it still stands as an insecure building, or, at least, as a poorly-constructed one. Indeed, suspicions are numerous enough among those who do not understand building-construction, that it is likely to topple over almost any moment. The reputation of a building in these days, like that of a man, when once assailed, is hard to reinstate in the good opinion of the public.

The point at hand is this: You say, "The openings are all arched with brick, which certainly does not add to the security; but it is thought that these will stand the pressure when the screws are removed." It is true that the openings are arched with brick; but these arches most certainly *do* add to the security and strength of the building, although the weight placed upon them is small (as there are openings directly over them the entire height of the building), compared to the weight between the arches, which is thrown directly upon the piers of the first and basement stories.

From the beginning *there has been no danger that the building would fall*, and I so stated in my letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trade. A proper examination will prove this to any practical man; as some of the worst-looking piers have not as yet been relieved of their superincumbent weight, for the simple reason that they are sufficiently strong to carry it, and, as we are repairing them, one after the other, their turn has not come as yet. The exterior face alone has given way, and I find now that my theory was correct regarding this crumbling of the outside face of the piers. It is this: The piers were exposed to a driving rain for a day or two at the time, during the winter, when one or two buildings fell in,—one on Washington street, I think. Immediately after the storm it cleared, and was very cold; indeed, there was no work done upon the building for several days. During this time the water that had been absorbed in the face-brick of the piers was frozen, swelling, and raising these face-brick, but in no way injuring the interior of the pier. The building has since been erected to its present height. The warm weather of the past few weeks has drawn out the frost, with the result as seen. It would have been possible to have repaired every one of these piers, and they would probably have answered every purpose; but, on account of the liberality of Judge Farwell, and of his and my own desire to have everything thoroughly substantial, it was decided to remove the piers, and we would have replaced them with brick piers, as they were sufficiently large, had it not been for so soon subjecting them to so great a weight before the masonry had had time to thoroughly harden. Iron columns were therefore decided upon, to be encased in brick.

It is true the brick were exceedingly porous and soft, and should never have been used, but the interior and inside and side faces prove that they are yet capable of standing the weight imposed; the mason and myself both condemned the brick, but they had been bought, and that, too, in large quantities, and it was at a time when brick were exceedingly scarce and buildings in great demand. The Central Block has been constructed at great expense, and no pains or money has been spared to make it solid and substantial. With the one exception of these piers, there is not the least sign of an imperfection. I heartily welcome your suggestion of having a Building Inspector, or a corps of them, with full powers to condemn materials, work, or buildings, if required, and wish it would amount to something more than a suggestion. I am very respectfully yours, HENRY L. GAY.

CHICAGO, April 8.

Cruelty to Animals—Where Is the Society for Prevention?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I witnessed yesterday an instance of such causeless and wicked cruelty to a horse, by one of the "bus" drivers of the Z. I. P. line, that I feel it a duty to inform the public, and especially the Omnibus Company, through your columns.

It was at half past 1 yesterday afternoon, that a fine team of four horses, attached to a "bus," almost, or quite empty, passed across State street, going east on Twenty-second. The horses were travelling naturally and freely, when, without any apparent cause but the whim of the driver, he began striking the off-wheel horse with his heavy whip, laying the lash upon the ears alone of the animal, and rising on his feet to deliver each blow with greater certainty and power. The ear of the horse, we all know, is, perhaps, the most sensitive to pain of any portion of the body. The blows were so terrible and torturing that the horse writhed with pain, and finally grovelled on the ground with agony. But this brutal driver, so soon as the poor creature recovered its feet, kept on repeating his savage blows, aimed every time, with exquisite nicety, at the head of his victim. I should have confronted the brute, and made him desist, but it seemed as though each blow given, must be the last. He continued, however, to lash the helpless animal in this same way, the horse writhing and grovelling still, till he turned south on Wabash avenue and out of my sight. The inhuman driver wore a high-crowned, light-colored, hat, with a weed or deep band around it. Spot him! HORSE-RIGHTS.

CHICAGO, April 5.

Letter From a Democrat.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was much pleased with the reply to the Brown County (Ill.) *Democrat*, in your paper of the 2d inst.; and wish to say for myself, as a Democrat, that I shall not repine if certain so-called Democratic journals, of the New York *World* stripe, shall continue to kick against the Liberal party all through this coming campaign. It will be of boundless benefit, and save us incalculable embarrassment, if, in their choice of what they may consider two evils, they shall be driven to support Grant. In this I know I but speak the sentiments of thousands of Democrats in the West, and, all my Republican friends who are not office holders. We wish to take from our politics its bitterness, and bury forever defunct issues, so that we may move forward to the work that is before us. We want an honest, law-respecting Administration, which alone can guarantee that security necessary to the development of this wonderful Northwest. We want the curse of "carpet-baggism" lifted from the South before she becomes a second Ireland, returning nothing to the revenues, and a perpetual menace to us in the event of foreign aggressions. These, I feel assured, are, briefly, the honest wishes of nine-tenths of the people. Let us settle these questions now, and let all others lie over; they will do to keep. What matters it about the *name*, so long as the principles suit us? The people are eager for this movement, and look with intense interest to Cincinnati. It will be an enduring calamity if they shall be disappointed. A YOUNG DEMOCRAT.

St. Joseph, Michigan.

St. Joseph, Michigan, is the place for summer residence, where you can raise fruit of all kinds, enjoy a delightful climate, and yet be only four hours' ride from Chicago. Snyder & Lee, Nixon's Building, have several fruit farms for sale.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARRIED

NELSON—McADAMS—At the Church of the Holy Family, by Rev. Father Schultze, Mr. George Nelson, of Chicago, and Miss Sarah McAdam, of Bristol, Pa.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED

LOCKE—April 7, Almira, widow of the late Edward Locke, formerly of Boston, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 679 West Jackson, corner Honore-st., Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MERRIAM—At Dixon, Ill., March 29, Frank H. Merriam, aged 17 years and 7 months, son of L. T. Merriam, of that place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mann's Hair Luxuriant, Frangipanni Cologne, P. B. C. Bouquet are three most desirable articles for the toilet. Depot, Wabash-av., corner Hubbard court.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Son, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaak, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Barnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. A. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post Office, New York.

Give heed!—A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim attention till it gets such a hold on the lungs as to imperil the life of the consumptive patient,—then and not until then do we may think seriously of relief, when it often comes too late; what foolish negligence, we say, when a 35 cent bottle of Madame Porter's Cough Balsam will give ease.

A Sad Falling Out.—It is indeed a sad falling out, when, after years of the closest intimacy, the hair parts company with the head. Fortunately the lamentable separation may be easily prevented and the twain more closely united than ever by a timely and systematic use of Lyon's Kathairon, the most potent invigorant of the hair and promoter of its growth and beauty known to modern pharmacy. It completely obviates the dry and parched condition of the roots of the hair, which is preliminary to its coming out, by supplying the precise degree of moisture requisite to its preservation in a healthy state. It is the only true dissolvent and evaporant of dandruff and other impurities of the scalp, whose presence is injurious to the hair. As a beautifier of the head the Kathairon has no equal. It not only increases the quantity of the hair, but improves its quality immediately, imparting a lustrous appearance and silky texture which are exceedingly attractive.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES, FIRST FLOOR Thompson's Block, corner of West Madison and Sangamon-st., suitable for any light, first-class business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEVADA BLOCK—THE DOUBLE store in the Nevada Block, on Franklin-st., corner of Washington, with basement and the entire fourth floor, 100x80 feet; a fine location for a wholesale house; also the basement on the corner, under the room to be occupied by the Fourth National Bank. Apply at Tribune office, 15 Canal-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR (EXCEPT ONE room), all of the fourth floor, and a portion of the third floor, of the large fireproof building, 475 Wabash-av. Possession given May 1. Apply at Room No. 4.

TO RENT—ON CLARK-ST., NORTH OF AND near Twelfth-st., a 4-story brick building, 25x80, besides engine and dry-room, furnished with engine, boiler, shafting, etc., all in good order. Apply to J. W. DOANE & CO., corner of Peck-court and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BANKING OFFICES ON CLARK-st., and one on LaSalle-st., first-class in all respects. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 26x140, SOUTH WATER-ST., near Wabash-av., four stories above high basement. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE JARVIS BLOCK, 1 Clark-st. A number of offices, with vault. One entire floor of 7 offices, all well lighted. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE 112 Franklin-st., 40x80, near [illegible] & Leiter. Apply to CORN[illegible], on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING ON MILWAUKEE-av., near Halsted-st., with store 20x100 and 4 good tenements, for a term of years. Inquire at 48 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE 90X22, IN FRAME BUILDING corner of Desplaines and Carroll-sts. D. P. BARRETT & CO., 115 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor for business, 25x70 on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one large basement 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st., corner.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE building, 414 Wabash-av., suitable for offices or other business purposes. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 4-STORY BRICK STORE, lighted front and side, on west side of State st., between Lake and Water-sts. Will be complete April 7. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 20x8[illegible] 632 STATE-ST., NEAR Thirteenth, from May 1. Inquire up stairs, of the owner, 630 State-st.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLOOR FOR LIGHT business, a large office; also desk room. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR house, moving to the South Side, wants to rent out his sample room to a competent party, with means. The best location in the city. American preferred. Address Z 88 Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS A DESIRABLE house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE 588 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY finished throughout; heated by steam, and has all modern improvements, will be rented for one year or longer, if desired. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR residence, large frame house, and barn, with 50 feet of ground, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS AND kitchen, and good barn. Inquire at 109 Johnson-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, 283 Warren-av., from May 1. Inquire at 287.

TO RENT—NO. 391 WEST MADISON-ST., 8 rooms, bath room, gas, and water. C. E. HOLMES, No. 89 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE NEAR UNION Park, 11 rooms, bath, water closet, furnace range, and gas fixtures. About $1,500 worth of carpets, &c., for sale. J. N. BUCHANAN, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GENEVA, Kane County, Ills., from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1872, at $45 per month; there is a good garden with plenty of nice fruit on the place. Inquire of J. K. EDDOWES, Geneva, Kane County, Ills.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE OF 12 rooms, and small cottage in rear, large yard and barn, etc.; would be a choice place for a resident physician. For particulars apply to C. E. HOLMES, 89 South Clinton-st., or on the premises, 201 South Western-av., between Paulina and Wood-sts.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A very desirable brick residence, 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, brick barn, etc. Parties renting must purchase carpets, mirrors, and parlor furniture. Address, J. D. EASTER & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., a first-class furnished house for one year from May 1, 1872. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS—NO. 774 WEST JACKSON-st., 11 rooms, with bath room and good barn. No. 229 Fourth-av., 4 rooms, water and gas; will be rented cheap to good tenant. J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, 119 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND 40 OR 50 foot lot on Third-av., near Polk-st., with all modern improvements. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., marble-front; partly furnished; three-story and basement, 14 rooms; storeroom, pantries, closets, and sub-cellar, 2 bathrooms, 3 water-closets, speaking-tubes, room-bells, &c. Rent, $3,000; four-fifths taken in board of owner's family of four, occupying three rear rooms. Address XXX, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 9 rooms, suitable for two small families; rent about $40, or two cottages, say 4 or 5 rooms; rent not to exceed $20. Address WM. PHILLIPS, 186 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS OR SMALL cottage, convenient to street cars. Address F, 388 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE suitable for boarding house, or house suitable for lodging house. Address T 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOTEL FURNISHED, in or out of city. Address T 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, A pleasant, well warmed and lighted room, with modern conveniences and attendance; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board, by a single gentleman; must be within two blocks of West Washington-st. and east of Union Park. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR LOFTS for office, show-room and manufactory for billiard tables; lofts to be about 40x100 feet, more or less. Address, or apply to, J. M. BRUNSWICK, 479, 481, and 483 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR small family in a quiet house; will pay good rent; south of Twelfth-st., east of State; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, to L M M, 325 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH A PLUMBER A basement in the burned district, South Side; one that don't do gas fitting preferred. Apply to CHAS. MATTHEW, 58 South Market st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON LEAVING the city for the summer who has furnished house and a barn, in desirable location, and wishing to rent same to a responsible party (family adults), will please call on or address LUMBER, 160 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED house for the summer or less, in the vicinity of Union Park, of 10 or 12 rooms. Address W. H. SAMPSON, 283 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF rooms, suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, either in or out of the city. Inquire at 546 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY OF MANY years' active experience desires to secure a completely furnished house, centrally located, for boarding house purposes. Will take charge with an interest, or will engage apartments independently. Address Mrs. W. L. C., 54 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR A small family, rent not over $20 per month. Address R 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, FRONT room, second floor, 125½ Michigan-av. Apply to A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., suites of 6 rooms, light and airy, suitable for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water-closets with each suite. In Thompson's Block.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1861.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURNITURE, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased ground, warehouse receipts, pianos, diamonds, and other collaterals. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 42, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and valuable personal property. Rooms 1 and 2, 97 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years, at low rates and small commissions. LEVI WING & CO. 326 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $1,000 TO $5,000—FOR one year, on Chicago real estate, on first mortgage. Address U 11, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TEUTONIA CLAIMS—HIGHEST market price paid for claims against the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland. T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED policies in the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 23 South Canal-st., second floor.

$50,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums to suit borrower at 8 to 9 years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD REAL ESTATE; will buy good mortgages and business paper at low rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND basement marble front house, including gas fixtures, furnace, and range, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $20,000.

A good 2-story frame house, with 23½ feet of ground, 802 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., with barn, $12,500.

A 3-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., just north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

A 2-story marble front house, 960 Indiana-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $18,000.

A 2-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., corner Eighteenth-st., furnished, $20,000.

A 2-story and basement brick house, 923 Wabash-av., $12,500.

A good 2-story frame house with brick basement, 1164 Indiana-av., with furniture, $12,000.

A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-second-st.; cheap at $5,250.

2-story brick, No. 845 Michigan-av.

2-story frame, No. 1061 Wabash-av., on leased ground; price $3,500.

3-story frame, No. 1172 State-st., on long lease of ground; $2,300.

A fine list of residence property in all parts of the city.

MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK, NO. 465 CATHARINE-st., near [illegible], south front, 10 rooms; furniture for sale if wanted; lot 50x125; price, including furniture, [illegible]. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 316 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY frame, lot 75x125, near Ada[illegible], [illegible]x125, at a bargain.

MEAD & COE 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK, 75x150 FEET on east side of Throop-st., between Monroe and Adams, fronting Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Union Park, for $4,200; ready for occupancy; worth $5,000. GEORGE H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, $750, 1-5 cash. House and lot on Prairie-av., $5,000. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 511 State-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST.—TWO STORY frame house of 8 rooms, water, gas, and lot 25 by 125 feet, with barn; Walnut-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X200 FEET EACH, ON Oglesby-st., near Lake, outside fire limits. No cash payments required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, [illegible] Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 167 ROBEY-ST., 6 rooms, lot 25x132; price $4,000. Terms unusually easy.

Cottage on Hamilton-av., near Jackson-st.; price $3,300.

2-story frame, No. 48 Johnson-st. This property must be sold, and can be had $500 less than its value. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., nearly new, $4,000; small payment down, balance on time to suit. Good house on Indiana-av., east front; lot 25x150, south Thirty-fourth-st., $5,400; and one near Thirty-second-st., west front, $4,800. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT, No. 375 West Washington-st., near Union Park. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X165 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 75X180, ELLIS-AV., east front. Very low. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, fronting Jefferson Park. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, brick foundation, modern improvements, and lot 50x125 feet, south front, on Jackson-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x150 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., between Aberdeen and Centre. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, in the most desirable residence portion of the city; lot 25x170; price, $18,000; terms easy; to be sold before April 20 or not all. Apply at premises, No. 796 Michigan-av., to JAMES B. RUNNION.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 100x155 $200.

Cass and Indiana-st., north-east corner, $300. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN the North Division, on Centre, Sophia, Hurlbut, Mohawk, Larrabee, Halsted and Racine sts.; Lincoln and Clybourn-place, and Southport-av.; all outside fire-limits, at low price, and on easy terms of payment. JULIUS CRONE & CO., 122 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,800, 7-ROOM COTTAGES, with lot 25x125. These houses are on Stanton-av., one block west of Vincennes-av. and two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. Will be sold for $500 cash, and easy terms for balance. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—528 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., frame house 8 or 9 rooms, with good barn; lot 30x125. Price, $7,500, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with good barn, in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars, inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 688 WEST FULTON-ST., TWO-story frame house, 10 rooms; lot 30x125; price, $6,000. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements. Good barn. Lot 25x150 to alley, $13,500; easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE 2-STORY AND BRICK basement houses, with lots, well located, 14 rooms each; water, gas, for $3,500 each; 1 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. Apply to D. COLE & SON, real estate dealers, 183 West Madison-st. P. S.—They have the largest and best collection of real estate for sale by any other dealers in Chicago. Call and get a list.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN the market—125 feet front on Hawthorne-av. by 200 feet deep to the North Branch Canal, with house, stable, and office, and all modern improvements for lumber or coal business, on canal terms; 25 feet by 116 feet on Division-st., second lot from Larrabee; 27 feet front on Clybourn-av., with a house of 14 rooms, for $3,000, on time. Inquire at 223 Division-st., by F. PARKER.

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGES ON IRVING-PLACE (Perch-st.), south of Monroe, east front, 6 rooms. Lots 25 feet front. Terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second-st. House has 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply at 612 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COLFAX-av.

House and lot on Michigan-av.

House and lot on Davis-st.

House and lot on West Erie-st.

House and lease of lot, 186 Twentieth-st.

House and lease of lot on Third av.

Offers wanted by LEVI WING & CO., 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 377 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND barn, with lot. Inquire on the premises, 648 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 72 FEET FRONT ON Sedgwick-st., between Sophia-st., and Webster-av., at a very low price; gas, water and sewer in the street; long time; small payment down. PATCH & CLYBOURN, 87 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO blocks from the bridge, cheap for cash. ROBERT REID, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 93 Calumet-av. 2-stories and basement brown stone front; lot 40x180 feet. House recently and handsomely refitted. Price $23,000; terms easy. Apply to B. H. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE Agent, 455 Michigan-av.: An almost new and handsome house on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. This is a most desirable home for some nice family, who would appreciate a thoroughly-made house, with all modern improvements, and kept in a very attractive condition. Terms very favorable to purchasers.

FOR SALE—$14,000—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE and barn, three story and basement, all modern improvements; $3,400 cash, balance running 12 years, semi annual payments, low interest. Inquire of JOHN B. ROSS, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN AND SANGAMON, 125x100 feet, with building southeast corner of Van Buren and Sangamon. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., PRIME COTTAGE house and lot, No. 736 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms; modern improvements and lot 25x125 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; price $7,500. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—115X141 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; very easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SOUTH WATER-ST., near Clark, 27 feet front, and very deep; $30,000, including some building material. A great bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, VERY CHEAP, WORTH $250 each; but as I must raise some money, will sell for $150. Address E 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS WE WILL sell lots fronting Humboldt-boulevard and adjoining Maplewood for $100 less than you can buy of any other party. We have 6 left to be sold this week. STORY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST.—80 FEET NORTH of Lake st., 36x180, at $800 per foot, by C. L. NASHOFF & CO., 59 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 90 WILCOX-st., 8 rooms, at a reasonable price; buy a good home. C. MARSHALL, Box 330 Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—NO. 827 PRAIRIE-AV., $15,000.

No. 154 Walnut-st., $4,500.

Lots 6, 7, and 8, B. 13, outlot 33, Sec. 16, Englewood, with cottage, fenced, usual terms.

GEO. M. SLOAN.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON LEASED ground close to Union Park, cheap. J. F. TARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—46 AND 48 NORTH MAY ST., NEW two story frames of eleven rooms each; modern improvements, with long and favorable ground lease, on very easy terms. Inquire of owner on the premises. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, 204 MICHIGAN-av., 3-story and basement, marble front, 382 Michigan-av., has all modern improvements, and is splendidly furnished throughout; brick stables. Price $31,000, on easy terms.

183 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement frame, $13,000, on easy terms.

No. 18 Willard Place, 2-story and basement, brick; only $6,000 small payments down, balance to suit purchaser.

80 feet on West Washington-st., near Oakley, $6,000, on very easy terms, or will lease for a term of years at a low rate.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST of residence property in South Division. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—WE have some very desirable lots on Michigan and Wabash-avs. and State st., including two fine corners. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BLOCK, fronting Michigan and Wabash-avs., north of Forty-seventh-st., will be sold cheap.

Five acres, with frontage on Wabash-av., Statest. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Terms can be made to suit purchaser.

Ten acres near Humboldt Park, with long frontage on boulevard; $2,500 per acre.

Thirty acres within city limits will be sold on easy terms; will pay large profits by subdivision. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, WITH DWELLINGS above; long lease of lots, cheap; or would trade for city lots. Inquire on the premises, up stairs, 636 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—ON THE NEW boulevard and Kimball-av., at $250 each. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. LEONARD, 45 SOUTH Canal-st.

Fourteen room brick basement mansard roof house, near Lincoln Park, with barn; $7,000.

Twelve room brick basement house on West Washington-st.; all modern improvements; gas fixtures and furnace; $10,000.

Eight room cottage, 226 Park-av., lot 25x125; $5,000.

Four 6 room cottages, 100 to 106 Walnut-st.; $3,750.

Ten lots on Warren-av., west of California-st.; $2,000.

25 ft lot on Warren-av., west of Lincoln; $600.

Fourteen room brick house on Warren-av., lot 75x125 ft.; cheap, $16,000.

50x180 ft on Hubbard-st., with house; $6,000.

37x180 ft on Washington-st., east of Park.

Several cheap lots on North Side.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Cheap cottages on Robey st., on Warren-av., near Union Park.

One 2-story frame house with lot, on Warren-av., near Union Park.

One 2-story frame house, with lot 30x165, on Michigan-av.

72 feet on Michigan-av.

Lots on Southwestern-av.

Lots on Robey, Winchester and Harrison-sts.; all on easy terms.

We regard all of the above property very cheap, and would call special attention to it. Office open every evening. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 SOUTH Canal-st.

24x125, Madison, east of California, $80.

25x125, South Canal-st., between Washington and Randolph.

50x175, Michigan-av., east front, south of Sixteenth-st.

27x150, South Water-st., near [illegible].

[illegible] lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Clark.

[illegible] on Fifty-[illegible], and LaSalle-sts.

25 lots [illegible], Ogden, and Sacramento-sts.

20 lots on Fifty-third, Paulina, and Page-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES, BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.:

Throop, near Adams, 10 rooms, $7,500.

Park-av., near Hoyne, 8 rooms, $6,500.

Warren-av., near Western-av., 6 rooms, $4,000.

West Washington, near Leavitt, 8 rooms, $5,500.

Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., 3 stories and basement, $15,000.

Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., new marble front, $20,000.

Twenty-fourth-st., 2 stories and basement, brick, near [illegible].

Indiana-av., near Twenty-third, large house, $15,000.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-second, first class house, [illegible].

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 215 EAST Madison-st. No. 517 Monroe-st., 2-story house, lot 25x90 feet; easy terms, $5,000. No. 521 Monroe-st., 2-story and brick basement, 10 rooms, lot 50x200 feet; a beautiful home, cheap and easy terms, $12,000.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY. 2 FINE marble fronts on Vincennes-av., all modern improvements, $9,500; easy terms. 2 marble fronts on Colfax-av., near Thirty-third, [illegible] $4,500, cheap. 3 fine residences on Wabash-av., near Thirty first and Twenty-sixth-st., $10,000. 2 brown stone fronts on Ellis-av., corner Egan av., all modern improvements, $1,200 per annum at 6 per cent; price, $10,000, great bargain. Fine brick house at Hyde Park and three 50 feet lots, near depot, $10,000; $1,000 cash, balance on time. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FEW LOTS EACH 50x 150 feet front, Morgan, Ogden's Canal, and Hawthorne-av., near Division-st., suitable for tannery, brewery, or manufacturing purposes. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON AND ROBEY-sts., two 2-story frame houses of 10 rooms each and lots, southeast corner of Madison and Robey-sts. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., DESIRABLE LOT 50X 100 feet front on Lake-av., near Douglas place and Fairview Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST MADISON-ST., 30 OR 80 FEET front, on East Madison-st., near Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. 3-STORY AND basement brick house of 13 rooms and lot, corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY. 125 feet on Quincy-st., near Custom House; a great bargain if taken at once. $10,000 cash, balance long time at 8 per cent interest.

24x90, on Fifth-av., near Adams-st.; $900.

80x125, on Fifth-av., near Polk-st.; $225 per foot.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WENTWORTH-av., near Twenty ninth st. Only $3,000. Small payment down, balance monthly or to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, ONE block from the horse railroad cars, at the north end of Lincoln Park, corner Halsted and Diversey; lot 140x100; price very low. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 UNION PARK RESIDENCE at $7,000 cash. No. 46 Warren-av., second house west of the Park; 10 rooms, hot and cold water, sewerage, bath, gas, gas fixtures, shrubbery, &c.; lot, 30x124, to alley; examine and you will buy it; vacant May 1, 1872. R. H. CUMMINGS, 503 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with gas and water; stable in rear; lot 25x117, to alley; near the corner of Green and Van Buren-sts. Furniture for sale with house. Possession given May 1st. Easy terms. Address GEORGE SADLIER, Clifton House.

FOR SALE—4 HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT, ½ cash, balance on time. Apply to S. BARBIER, 158 and 160 Pacific-av., corner of Polk-st.

FOR SALE—$300—WE OFFER LOTS AT ABOVE price 3 miles from business center; high ground, ornamented with trees. If you will go with us to see these lots you will secure a bargain in them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—THE UNDERSIGNED, desirous of closing his interests in Chicago, offers for sale that desirable property on the southwest corner of Western-av. and Washington-st., said land being 125 feet on the former and 160 feet on the latter, with two houses and a large shop suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply by letter to JOHN V. COX, 87 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—400 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE brick house, and lot 24x170. Choice location; at a bargain if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE and furniture; new 4-story brick house—modern improvements, 13 rooms, brick barn; all in perfect order; will sell together, or rent house and sell furniture, of superior quality, purchased within the past few months; all new. Apply to owner on premises, 634 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES-ST., 100X180 FEET on Desplaines-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address E. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, 248 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st. House contains 8 rooms, besides bathroom, buttery, closets, etc. For further particulars apply to E. L. ANDERSON, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second, in lumber district.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS PLACE in perfect order. Cheap and mostly on long time. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, WITHOUT CASH payments, to prompt improvers, most eligible blocks near my home at Elmhurst, near the depot. Healthy locality, beautiful trees, fine views, good neighborhood, and frequent trains to city. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DON'T PAY RENT. BUY A COTTAGE. I will sell a nice new cottage in Hyde Park at much less than its value, to any one who can pay $1,000 cash down, balance time. F. P. KNOWLES, 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—NICE HOUSE AND quarter of an acre of land, for the best price it will bring. Want an offer. GEORGE H. HESS, southeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS AND BROAD ACRES at Englewood, Washington Heights, Blue Island and Calumet. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN village of Glencoe; a 2-story frame house of 8 rooms; a fine yard, and only a short distance from the depot. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES ON FIFTY-third-st., near Great Eastern Railroad station, for what it will bring; want an offer. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON HOMES, FROM $2,500 to $15,000, on easy terms. COSGROVE & ADAMS, Evanston office and 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST, SUBURBAN residence; would take Chicago real estate in part payment. Several lots on favorable terms. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, BEAUTIFUL dry lots near the station; also, acre property in acre and half-acre lots cheap; easy terms. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPERTY, improved and unimproved. We offer some of the best bargains in the market, and terms to suit. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, houses and cottages, of from 5 to 10 rooms; prices from $1,500 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be underbid. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 18, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES ON TRACY-AV., 1¼ miles west of Washington Heights at $125 per acre, on easy terms. Suitable for gardening or homestead purposes. AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND CHEERFUL home; house and lot, a delightful location in the charming village of Waukegan, in Lake County; cheap at $3,500, to be had for $3,000, a part on time; must be sold before May 1. Inquire of H. T. STEELE, 270 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. The premises front upon the public square, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house is built of brick; contains 18 rooms fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. A good barn and other out buildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of shrubbery, shade and fruit trees adorn the lots on which the house is situated. Janesville is a handsome inland city, with a population of 9,000. Its educational and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE-SIZED BRICK dwelling-house and lot at Kenosha, Wis., located a short distance from railroad depot. There is a good cistern, well and barn on the premises. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for several years. Immediate possession given. Inquire of J. V. QUARLES, Jr., Kenosha, Wis., or of the undersigned, at Sterling, Ill. D. C. JENNE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PROPERTY owners—We are doing an extensive business in property bordering on the fire limits, amongst mechanics and laborers. Cheap lots are wanted. Parties having property beyond the fire limits which they are desirous to place in market at a fair price, will do well to intrust us with the sale of the same. Best of references given. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY, 75 OR 100 feet to alley, on Jefferson or Clinton-sts., between Randolph and Fulton, and Halsted and Canal-sts. HENRY WALLER, JR., 146 East Adams-st.

WANTED—I WILL BUY 10 TO 40 ACRES OF land well located and suitable for subdivision. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR property on Michigan or Indiana-avs.; north of Sixty third-st., in vicinity of the Park. Will owner please communicate with us. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 120 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS AND grocery business for sale; best location in city of Elgin, Ill., and doing a heavy trade. For particulars, call at the store or address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE—FINE FLOURING MILL—the best in Sandwich, nearly new. One of the best in the state; four run of stone; in exchange for farm lands. Owner's health failed. Chance for a bargain. R. F. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT, lease, stock, and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A CHICAGO PLANING-MILL ENGINE 20x24; power sublet to $4,000 per annum; will sell half or all, and take part in city property. Address Room 8, corner Madison and State-sts.

BRICKYARD FOR SALE, LEASE AND FIXTURES for two machines, all new. Capacity for making 40 m per day. It is one of the nearest yards in the city to the burnt district. Apply at the corner Laflin and Twenty-second-sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF going to Germany, I offer for sale, on reasonable terms, my Drug Store, at No. 437 Market Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It has been established for 16 years, and has a good run of custom. LOUIS LOTZ, Druggist.

FOR SALE—A RAILROAD HOTEL AND EATING house. Nine trains a day stop for meals, has large local custom besides. Net profits $10,000 a year. Any one wishing to purchase can stop at the hotel free of charge until he is satisfied that it is doing the business represented. Would take a first-class farm or city property in exchange. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS of proprietor, a well established grocery, fitted up in good style, in a very promising neighborhood. Inquire at 1492 South State-st.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, HORSE, wagon, some furniture and lease for sale. Inquire 188 Hubbard, corner Rucker-st. GEO. P. BAY & BRO.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—ONLY $800 required to buy stock and fixtures of an established and well-paying jewelry store, the only one in the place; locality at a railroad junction on the C. N. W. R. R. Reasons for selling: want to change business. Inquire or address C. H. PATCH, 60 Madison-st., corner State.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER WINE AND liquor stores in the city, doing a large family trade. Everything complete; will be sold reasonable, with or without stock. Apply to BOYD & COFFMAN, 162 West Washington-st.

PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS—BIG MONEY for you. I have for sale, and will sell the right of this city, county, or State, to some parties, the right of manufacturing and selling J. N. Davis' patent water-closet and seat, the neatest ever invented, while at the same time it is the neatest, simplest, and cheapest thing of the kind. It must be seen to be appreciated. Call at the Southern Hotel, corner of Clark and Harrison sts., and see it. J. P. LOUISO.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. HOUSE for sale or rent. No. 40 Blue Island-av.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINWARE for sale, and store to rent, on West Randolph-st. Inquire of PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., No. 143 State-st.

ST. LOUIS DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE largest and best in the city. Ill health compelling continued absence from the city, induces the proprietor to offer his drug store for sale. It is the best located, and is doing the largest transient and retail business of any store in the city. The wholesale business could be combined. Address THOMAS McCLUSKEY, 912 Garrison-av., St. Louis Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10 o'clock. Remember the great sale of horses, wagons, harness; 50 head of good horses of all grades. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 287 West Lake-st.

A SPLENDID, PURE BLOOD, SHETLAND pony, for sale—with harness and wagon; price $225; can be seen at 544 Hurlbut-st.

BOARDING STABLE, 101 FOSTER-ST. PLENTY of room for teams and teamsters.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD driving and work horses. Also one good pair coach horses. Corner Twenty-third and State. Mr. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE KENTUCKY breeding jack, at OSCAR FIELD'S stable, 43 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY BLACK MARE, YOUNG, sound, and free from any tricks or faults, would make an excellent horse for delivery or express wagon; also, a small bay mare, good for family use or light driving. Apply to A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF HORSES, JUST from the country; two span carriage horses, at WALKER'S stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket; top and open Phaetons, jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 335 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER, at 786 Indiana-av., farm and team wagons at wholesale and retail. No change in prices on account of the advance in iron.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OWNER LEAVING THE city; a good horse and top buggy; can be seen at BETTS' packing house every forenoon, also in the evening between 5 and 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD DUMP CARTS, AND harness to match. Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brickyards, with harness, at Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

HARNESS FOR SALE—OR MADE TO ORDER. The largest stock; the lowest prices; the best work ever in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 222 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAIR OF HORSES. Must be handsome, sound, and kind. Also, a first rate park phaeton and harness. Address with full particulars and price, U 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND pony phaeton. Apply at 45 South Desplaines-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK—300,000 TOLEDO BRICK, ready for immediate delivery. Apply to WM. A. EWING, 87 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 OLD BRICK, ON THE CORNER of River-st. and Michigan-av. Inquire on the ground.

FOR SALE—30,000 GOOD RED BRICK, BY TUTTLE & BOND, No. 3 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—500,000 RED BRICK, ON BOARD cars, at Coldwater, Mich. Address L. M. WING, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE—40,000 PRESSED BRICK, $25 PER M. Good red and white brick arriving daily. Delivery prompt and cheap. J. F. SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

SAND—20,000 YARDS, ONLY 75 CENTS PER yard. Apply to H. CUNNINGHAM, 674 North Wells, one block north of North av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evans shingle machines and saws. 54 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE 5 AND ONE 8 horse portable engine. J. P. MARSH, 13 South Canal-st., up stairs.

STATIONERY ENGINE AND BOILER FOR sale cheap. 12x20; complete boiler, 72 24 inch flues. Nominal capacity, 40 horse-power. Inquire at the WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO SELL—THE FIXTURES OF A LARGE RECTIFYING house, consisting of a large hand pumping machine, copper pipe, spigots, leach-pipes, etc. Address T. G. MARTIN & CO., 18 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL in a furniture manufactory. Good trade. Address F 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE—$10,000—MASON builder preferred—To such a man, with the above capital, an opportunity is now offered seldom, if ever met with. Business is meant. No notice taken of communications, unless accompanied with real name and references. Address K 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF interest in one of the best located and paying hotels in the City of Chicago. Do not answer this advertisement unless you have at least $15,000 cash or unquestionable securities. Address HOTEL, care P. O'Neil; corner Harrison and State.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE business experience, an accountant of much energy, and from $2,000 to $3,000 cash, desires an interest in a legitimate business, established or to be established May 1. Address with full name, stating business, R 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000, in a Flouring Mill and Grain Elevator, at an eligible point on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Address P. O. lock box No. 357, Fort Madison, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 WILL PURCHASE half-interest in a hotel in Chicago; long lease and low rent. Apply soon at 166 Twenty second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

GARDENS LAID OUT AND NEATLY KEPT by J. PORTER, practical gardener, who has had many years' experience in the East. Orders left at Hovey's seed store, 19 Harrison-st., and Reid's, 1223 State st., will be promptly attended to.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer, 581 Chicago, Ill.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE a contract to manufacture brick by the 1,000, with steam power in Chicago. Presses and necessary tools furnished. Address E 73 Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE business. Would prefer to do outside work. Address T 71, Tribune office.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. N. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired. Office, 236 West Madison-st. Branch, 163 Twenty second-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, REGARDED AS superior to the best New England academies, commences its spring term April 16. New boarding pupils received at any time, and only charged from the date of entrance. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill.

LOST.

LOST—A LADY'S MINK FUR COLLAR, IN Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., on Friday evening, April 5th. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 713 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT will be given to a first-class piano tuner and salesman of musical instruments, by applying immediately, to CLINTON, DOUGLASS & LOOMIS, P. O. Drawer 88, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO HAS had experience, to run a coal yard. Good reference required. Address only by letter, 666 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST, one who thoroughly understands compounding prescriptions; married man preferred. Address, stating salary, THOMAS D. OLIN, Peru, Ind.

WANTED—10 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS and 40 men for city work, at $2 per day. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD, one who resides in the neighborhood preferred. Reference required. 214 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; wages, $1.75 and $2; free fare; also, 60 farm hands for this State; 30 choppers for Michigan. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, Room 31 Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad; go on to-day; also a few carpenters for the city. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 GOOD ABLE-BODIED RAILROAD laborers, to leave to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the Northwestern Railroad, Sparta, Wis., tunnel. Rock and grading. Wages outside, $1.75; in the tunnel, $2; board $3.50 per week; free transportation to Reedsburg. Apply early, at 73 West Lake-st. HENRY HJORTH, agent for Ellis & McDonell.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city; $3 to $5 to start with; will pay $12 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN WHO ARE NOT afraid of work to drive buck teams early Monday morning. 109 West Polk-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman, who can control a trade, and is posted in the ladies' and mens' furnishing goods line. Apply at No. 126 Fifth av., (4 ells-st.)

WANTED—EVERYBODY LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to examine our new $1.50 corn sheller. Capacity 3 bushels per hour. $8 per day easily made. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM WORK, NONE need apply unless they understand the business. The man who called Saturday, and had a farm in Iowa, preferred. Please call at 163 West Jackson-st., before 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Indiana, fare and office fees advanced to the men. 8 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 OR 16 FIRST-class dining-room men for a first-class hotel. Good wages given. Apply at the BARNES HOUSE.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, $1.75 to $2 per day. Fare entirely free over the railroad. Agent goes with the men. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & LAPE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN, FOR CIGARS AND tobacco, city trade. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m., R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT ROCKPORT, Ind., 150 miles below Louisville, and 40 above Evansville, on the Ohio River, where good board can be had at boat hotels at $3.50 per week, work and pay whenever wanted, if every day. Will pay liberal wages; some men are worth more than others. Want a man to work on common open and top buggies and spring wagons. Telegraph, at my expense, when you will start. Address S. W. STOCKING, Rockport, Ind.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—THREE GOOD vise-hands. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER, immediately. BROWN & MEYER, Anna, Ill.

WANTED—A BODY-BUILDER—STEADY EMPLOYMENT given to a competent man. Address GEO. F. COATS & CO., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

WANTED—20 SHIP-CARPENTERS—GOOD wages paid for good workmen. Inquire at HANLEY & O'BRIEN'S Dry Dock, Lockport, Ill.

WANTED—A SILVER-PLATER, ON CARRIAGE work. Address, stating terms, L. J. BARTLETT, Griggsville, Pike County, Ill.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINISTS, IN a country town, where a man with family can live half a dollar per day cheaper than in Chicago; steady employment to good men. Address X 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT, VEST, AND pantaloon makers at BROWN & CO'S, 137 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS TO work on new building on Lake-st., near Wells. Apply northwest corner Lake and Wells-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS, AT J. PETERSON'S, Peoria, Ill. P. O. Box, 1531.

WANTED—2 GOOD CABINET MAKERS, AT 8 West Washington-st., 3d floor. C. LARSON & BRO.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY early this morning at 46 West Madison-st. M. BURDICK.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT DR. OWENS' Office, 696 Wabash-av., from 10 to 12 a. m., or from 4 to 5 p. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girls to cook, wash, iron, and for general housework. Good references required. At 571 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 470 MONROE-ST.; GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; references required, and good wages paid.

WANTED—A STRONG, COMPETENT WOMAN to go to a pleasant home near the city and do the work of a small family. Address 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework (no cooking); German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 1111 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK AND cooks on boats and vessels. Inquire at 86 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO general housework; a good place; small family. 165 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO DO second work, and the other to do general work, at 17 Union-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, at 52 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD German, Norwegian, or Swedish girl, to do general housework, at 349 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—6 GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND 2 first-class white sewers, with their own sewing machines. No 231 av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 years of age, had several months' experience in the real estate business, would prefer being in another real estate office, good penman. Address 20 M, Tribune branch office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER OR a clerk in a railroad office. Can give first class reference. Address P H, No. 242 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF seven years' experience desires a situation in a drug store; salary no object. Address DRUGGIST, 300 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman. Can give best of St. Louis references. Address WM. B. MARSHALL, St. Louis, Mo.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL gardener, to take care of garden and greenhouses. Inquire or address GARDENER, 25 Grove-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a practical cutter; has had 12 years' experience in a first-class house in Philadelphia. Fair Lady's riding habit a specialty. Address E. S. PRITCHARD, 95 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do up-stairs work and sewing. Good references given. Inquire at 163 Eleventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY cook, washer, and ironer. Best city references. Can be seen at 434 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished room for two or three gentlemen; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

240 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; also, first-class table board.

264 MICHIGAN AV.—A SECOND STORY back room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gent and lady or two single gentlemen with board. Price per week, $20.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE ROOMS WITH BOARD IN private family, south Twenty-second-st., gentleman and wife only; first-class references required. Address E 10, Tribune Branch Office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st. Transient $2.50 per day. Day board $5 per week.

WESTMINSTER EUROPEAN HOTEL, NO. 671 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen by the day or week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room, or suite, with board for gentleman and wife, in exchange for a first-class new piano-forte. No objection to a few miles out of city. Address V 13, 469 Wabash av.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for self, wife, and two daughters, from May 1st on South Side, house with modern improvements. Address B 89, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE WEST SIDE RINK FOR A term of years.

Dock on main river at foot of Market-st.

Dock on main river at Wells st. bridge.

T. LYMAN, 116 Dearborn-st., between Washington and Madison.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 511 Archer-av., near Quarry-st. Buildings, scales and planking for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 50 FEET on South Market-st., near Monroe, 50 feet on South Market-st., near Randolph. C. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

TO LEASE—NEW BRICK BUILDING ON KINZIE-st., near Market, with about 50 rooms, suitable for hotel; also two stores in same building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, N. W. Excelsior Manufactory, on North Branch, at Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing engine, boilers, pumps, dry-house. Apply on premises.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND COMPLETE housekeeping outfit. Cheap for cash. Apply at 288 West Adams-st.

FURNITURE—CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD furniture, etc. Also cash paid for city or country dry goods stock and groceries, etc., etc. A. H. KENNEDY, 106 West Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DECLINING housekeeping wishes to dispose of his furniture and carpets at private sale. Furniture is nearly new, and consists of parlor, sitting, dining and bed-room sets. Address E 30, Tribune office.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets. Also other household goods of every description bought for cash to any amount. [illegible], State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL HENRY G. ROBERTS, who until recently, lived on West Tyler-st., send his present address to Y 20, Tribune office, as he is of friends from the East?

PERSONAL—ALLAN KEY LUCAS, OR ANY one knowing of him, will confer a favor by addressing ROBERT O. LUCAS, Chicago P. O.